ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,689—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Parcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berbergovich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Yvellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

* ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4490	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Gutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 13th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail	
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,685	...	13th Oct.	1902
S.S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplstaedter	27th Oct.	1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4 232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to [illegible] lense, will be found a [illegible] f adjusting [illegible] ing to break [illegible] vs Horizontal [illegible] cme of comfort [illegible] the Nose. [illegible] nly, inclusive [illegible] l Rs. 35, [illegible] LD., who with [illegible] emo- [illegible] pply- [illegible] nby [illegible] AI

RACING REQUISITES
FOR
POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

GOERZ
TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.
No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.
MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.
COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,
Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.
Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.
CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
GOLD
High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.
STERLING SILVER CASES.
Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8
STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.
Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.
Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.
Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams:—"PLENARILY LONDON." BEDFORD McNEIL, MORNING AND NEAL } CODES
N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY
AND
CHRISTENING CAKES.
A VISIT IS REQUESTED.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 9	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-4.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "TIROL" from CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8, Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL AND LONAVLA.

BOOKS, each containing 24 First Class Coupon Tickets available by any Train between BOMBAY and NERAL and BOMBAY and LONAVLA respectively, from the 15th October, 1902, to the 31st May, 1903, inclusive, will be issued on application at the Office of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below :—

Book of Neral Coupon Tickets... Rs. 50
Book of Lonavla Coupon Tickets...Rs. 65.

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Neral or from Neral to Bombay in the case of the Neral Coupons, and from Bombay to Lonavla or from Lonavla to Bombay in the case of the Lonavla Coupons.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a ticket. The Holder of the Tickets must also sign each ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No Coupon must be detached by the Holder ; any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely Rs. 3-6 in the case of Neral Coupon, and Rs. 5 in the case of Lonavla Coupon will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the Coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 31st of May, 1903, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th of October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Handies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs, HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE from Mr. UMER PEER MAHOMED the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or upon the same or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, charge or otherwise are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, at Century Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to such claim and all such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, on the East side of the Byculla Parel Road, measuring about seven hundred and fourteen and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, On the North by the property of Hajee Cassum, on the South by the property of Hajee Habib Ahmed, on the East by a private Road, and on the West by the said Parel Road, and assessed along with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No 16342, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. No. 7437 (1 b) and 7437 (1 f), and Street No, 25 b and 25 f.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 14th October, 1902.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS, have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

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Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

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Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,910,000

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Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

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MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thom[illegible]
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FIXED DEPOSITS receiv[illegible] rates of interest :—

For 2 Years.....
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The Bank is p[illegible] and interest of [illegible] terms which m[illegible] Absentee shareh[illegible] fully watched.
Orders exec[illegible] through Lond[illegible]
For furth[illegible]

Calcutta, [illegible]

19, G[illegible]

THE [illegible] to 12[illegible] had f[illegible] Fort,

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Collector of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 14th October, 1902.

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Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
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Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogue, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mr

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, 11th Oct. 1902.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 7-16	=	plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£117	=	
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 11-16	=	unchanged
Bar Silver in London	23 3-8	=	do.
Do. 2 months hence	23 3-8	=	do.
Do. New York	50 1-2	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·15 1-2		=	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	120·47	=	plus 1-2
Exchange on New York	4·85 7-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills	3 1-4	=	do.
Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	4 1-8	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans	1 3-4	=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-4	=	do.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 36 1-4, April-May Buyer Tone dull.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·80. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 34,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·61 plus 4	4·58 plus 4	4·58 plus 4	4·57 plus 4	4·57 plus 4
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**		
4·57 plus 4	4·57 plus 4	4·57 plus 4		

COFFEE:

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	44,000	
Do. last year	45 000	
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	
Do. Continent	55,000	
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·59	— 8
Do. do. March	8·48	— 7

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-16	
Futures month of Jan.	8·32	— 6
Do. April	8·39	— 6
Closing tone	quiet.	
Cotton total visible supply	1,630,000	bales.
of which is East Indian.	70,000	,,
Total stock in London	16,000	,,
Quantity in sight	1,240,000	,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 4th October 1902:—

Cotton	160 bales.
Wheat	2,450 cwts.
Linseed	2683 ,,
Rapeseed	509 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,817 ,,
Poppyseed	381 ,,
Groundnuts	5 ,,
Castorseed	2,188 ,,
Rice	419 ,,
Myrabollams	305 ,,
Cottonseed	4,246 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do			1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do			169 1-2
Marks 3 do do			137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			135 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,			163 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,,			151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone flat.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement	98·8

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July		3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July		3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June		4 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	9 3
Forward April-May quiet	8 4

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	8
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	2
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	2
Forward April May firm	7	10

Castorseed—Tone firm.

Ready	23	8 to 23 12
Forward April May	24	12 to 25

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	41 to 41 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	9,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·54	4·51	4·51	4·50
—7	—7	—7	—7
Feb.-March	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**	**May-June.**
4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50
—7	—7	—7	—7

COTTON.—The local market is quiet and prices are unchanged. We hear of very little business passing in new crops, while the turnover at Colaba in spot cotton is estimated at about 1,500 bales.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 10th October, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 3,08,760	Decrease.
Other Deposits	5,29,109	Increase.
Credits Undrawn	2,37,285	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,749	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	63,358	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	90,530	do.
Loans do.	1,03,942	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	7,91,627	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	83 288	do.
Cash	1,62,435	Decrease.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	23 3-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 10th October, as compared with the statement of the 4th October:—

LIABILITIES	Oct 4. Rs.	Oct 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,75,124	39,65,351
Public Deposits at Branches	20,48,969	21,52,982
Other Deposits	6,18,11,530	6,23,40,639
Post Bills	13,417	12,298
Credits undrawn	24,91,571	27,31,586
Rs.	8,88,46,611	8,91,03,126
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,30,84,273	1,30,86,022
Other authorised Securities	13,03,037	12,39,679
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,66,477	73,55,947
Loans do. do.	1,40,94,987	1,39,91,045
Bills discounted and purchased	1,73,78,519	1,81,70,177
Due Stock	3,88,235	3,88,235
Stamps and Stationery	21,657	21,616
Balances with other Banks	2,93,510	2,76,798
Cash	3,66,15,895	3,44,53,609
Rs.	8,88,46,611	891,03,126

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TREBLE—October 6, at Folkestone, the wife of Henry Treble, Cawnpore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRDWOOD—DAVIS—October 9, at St. Mark's Church, Almora, by the Rev H T Percy Smith, Chaplain, Gordon Travers Birdwood, M A, M D, Captain, Indian Medical Service, son of H M Birdwood, C S I, I L D, Bombay Civil Service (retired), to Dora, eldest daughter of J S C Davis, Indian Civil Service.

MCKENZIE—SANGSTER—September 23, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Scotland, by the Rev. A. Griffiths, Amy, daughter of the late W. Sangster, Esq. P W D, (late I N) to Charles Stuart, fourth son of Alex. McKenzie, Esq, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAMLEY—October 4, at Ajmere, the wife of R C Bramley, D S Police, of a daughter.

FAWCETT—October 3, at Partabgarh, the wife of E P Fawcett, of a son.

FULTON—October 4, at Simla, the wife of William Fulton, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, of a son.

MELVILLE—October 9, at Melville, Coonoor, the wife of Major C H Melville, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MARDALL—October 8, at Ootacamund, Charles Ernest Mardall, Major, I S C, Military Accounts Department.

PORTER—October 8, at Jhansi, of enteric fever, Lieutenant Leslie B M Porter, 11th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, only son of Leslie A S Porter, Esq, I C S, aged 20 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 9-10m, 9-32a. Low water, 2-42m, 3-19s.

Four h Criminal Sessions.

Concert and Dance, Town Hall, in aid of the Tamil Mission School at Dharavi, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Shri Laxmi Narayan Temple fair, at Gowalia Tank, commences to-day (Tuesday), and will continue for five days.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PARSI BOY.—Jamsetjee Merwanjee, a Parsi boy, aged thirteen, residing with his father in Bomanjee Lane, Fort, has been reported missing since the 9th instant.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,370; of these 267 were new admissions, consisting of 122 males, 75 females, and 70 children. The average daily attendance was 53·04.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Yesterday afternoon, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell in chambers, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Heugh Sealy, applied, on behalf of Mr. O. K. Wrafter, who has been committed by Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Presidency Magistrate, on charges of forgery, cheating, and falsification of documents, that his client be admitted to bail. His Lordship ordered the accused to be liberated on his own recognisance for Rs. 2,000, and a surety for a like amount.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Martin charged Sanker Bapoo with picking the pocket of one Mahadeo Krishna on the Doorgadevi Road on the 11th instant and extracting one anna and nine pes out of it. Accused had a record of previous convictions of four years, one year, and three months against him.—The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Natal, Cape Colony, other places in South Africa and Mauritius per Transport s. s. Lake Manitoba will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapur, Japan, China and Australia except Adelaide, per s. s. Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Darasalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoabay, per extra s. s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow. Articles for South Africa specially superscribed will also be forwarded.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Muscat, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire per extra s. s. Rajpumana will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, inspector O Kieffe charged Dhanji Gogi, a coachman in the employ of a Bhathia named Soorjee Seth, with rash and negligent driving.—Mr. B. J. Dhordi, pleader, defended the accused.—It appeared that on Saturday last at about 6 p.m., accused was driving at a very furious pace along Kalbadevi Road, when a Hindoo lad, named Lala Kharwa aged 12, was knocked down, and one of the wheels passed over his body. Lala was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital. The accused went on driving at such a rapid pace that the carriage reached Carnac Bridge before it was stopped and accused arrested. Mr. Dhordi pleaded guilty on behalf of his client, and begged for mercy.—The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

BATHING FATALITY.—At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Radhabai, a Hindu woman, aged seventy-five years. The deceased lived at Fanaswady with her son, who is a clerk in the meteorological office. The evidence showed that on holidays as well as on fast days she used to take her bath in the sea. About 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon she left home to go to the temple. As she did not return home as usual in the evening her son went in search of her, but failing to find her, gave information at the Dhobie Talao Police Station. Here he was informed that the body of the deceased had been found on the Kennedy sea face by a fisherman and removed to the Morgue. He then proceeded to the Morgue, and identified the body as that of his mother.—A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.—The Balvidwajjan Sabha (Students' Association) celebrated the Dussera festival on Saturday by holding a public gathering under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit. Principal G. K. Deodhar addressed the gathering on "Education, Culture, and character" quoting from the works of Tukaram, Ramdas, Emerson, Morley, and Ranade. Rao Saheb Vinayak Konddeo Oke and a couple of other speakers having also addressed the meeting, the president, in an interesting speech, advised the younger generation on different subjects which would enable them to succeed in their different walks of life. He concluded by admonishing them to take "patience, perseverence, and resolution" as their motto. Flowers were distributed and the meeting dispersed.—The Council of the Darmalaya T. S., Bombay, held a special gathering on account of the Dussera on Saturday in the Shenvis' Temple Girgaum, for the purpose of, inter alia, celebrating the birthday of Buddha when Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya, B. A., delivered an address comparing the Hindu religion with the Buddhistic religion. Both the religions, he said, were the offsprings of the one religion—the Aryan religion. He concluded his speech by offering a prayer to the Almighty. The assembly then broke up.—The Pathare Prabhu Social Club solemnized the Dussera festival by holding a special meeting for the purpose of exchanging friendly greetings and distributing the proverbial leaf-gold. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. B. V. N. Kirtikar and Vinayakrao Bapuji Kolhare and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji. Light refreshments were served and flowers distributed. A few songs sung by Mr. Vassudeo Narayan Zaoba to the accompaniment of music brought the proceedings to a close. Three cheers were given for the president of the Club and three more for his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. B. G. TILAK.

CASE TRANSFERRED.

SIR Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty resumed consideration at the High Court yesterday of a rule nisi calling upon Mr. Swithe, the District Magistrate of Poona, to show cause why the order of transfer made by him for the trial of the case against Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, should not be set aside. The rule was granted on the application of Mr. Bakhle on behalf of Mr. Tilak for revision of the order passed by Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate of Poona, on the 9th September last, transferring the case against Mr. Tilak to Mr. Clements, by order of Mr. L. C. Swithe, District Magistrate of Poona.

The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott said he had received a communication from the District Magistrate of Poona, giving the reason why the case against Mr. G. Tilak was transferred from the Court of Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate of Poona, to that of the special magistrate, Mr. Clements. It showed that the District Magistrate was requested by Mr. Carvalho to transfer the case from his court to some other court, as it was likely to occupy much of his time, which he could ill afford to spare having regard to his other duties as Income Tax Collector, Highway Tax Collector, etc. The District Magistrate communicated this to Mr. Cappel, who, in his turn, forwarded it to the Commissioner, Central Division, who, again in his turn, placed it before Government with a recommendation that the case be transferred to a special magistrate. The reply from Government dated 30th August to that communication led to the appointment of Mr. Clements as special magistrate, to whom the case was ultimately transferred. Mr. Carvalho said he had not taken cognizance of the case beyond the bail-bond, and that for that reason he did not see that the case would be prejudiced if it was tried by Mr. Clements de novo. That showed that the case was not transferred by Government on their own initiative, but at the request of Mr. Carvalho.

The Chief Justice: Has Mr. Khare read it?

The Advocate General: No, my lord, he had no time to read it.

The Chief Justice: Do you wish to say anything Mr. Khare as regards this explanation?

The Hon. Mr. Khare: No, my lord; if Mr. Carvalho had requested the District Magistrate to transfer the case I have nothing to say.

The Chief Justice: The explanation of the District Magistrate, which has been read, completely removes any doubt in the matter. The Government had not taken the initiative, but it was the City Magistrate, Mr. Carvalho, who had requested the District Magistrate to transfer the case from his court to another court. There was some irregularity, but no illegality in procedure. The question of notice need not be any further considered, as it has been admitted before us that the accused would not be prejudiced by the transfer of his case to the court of Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate. We, therefore, discharge the rule.

GOODS MEASURERS AT ISSUE.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed the case in which Mr. William Michael, lately a senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Mr. Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, also lately a measurer in the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, with forgery, cheating, and using as genuine a forged document, to the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the accused.

His Worship said: On the evidence before me I hold that a prima facie case has been made out against the accused. I, therefore, commit him to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges of forgery for the purpose of cheating and falsifying certificates under Sections 477 A and 468 of the Indian Penal Code.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Raffaele Rubattino, Capt. M. Saperiti, leaving for Naples and Genoa, to-morrow. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3, at 7-30 a.m., punctually for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers and native servants should be present at 6 a.m., sharp at the Disinfecting Shed, Prince's Dock with all their baggages

TO ADEN—Lieut A G Smythe

TO SUEZ.

Mr G Annisis
Mr and Mrs Ebrahim Ahmed
Mrs Russoolbhai and two daughters
Mr M Ahmed Mrs and child
Mr M A Kaji, three ladies and child

TO VENICE, Mrs C Collora and two children.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

Rev Father Bernarde
Hon Major and Mrs CG Bruce
Master Campbell
Mr and Mrs S M Coard
Mr G Colombo
Mr E Field
Mr J Field
Mr J Geatz
Mr and Mrs J Jeuknies
Mr J L Hendriks
Mrs C Jost
Miss J Lehnart and child
Rev Father Lucha
Rev Father Leo
Mr Mejmunder
Mr E Ridgeway
Mr W P Roch
Lieut V Percy Smith
Mr A F Stoner

TO NEW YORK.

Rev and Mrs W H Stephens
Miss Stephens

THE DELHI DURBAR.

THE SALUTES TO THE CHIEFS.

AN extraordinary idea which has found expression in some of the native papers, is that on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar there are to be no salutes fired for Native Princes. This, says the "C. and M. Gazette", is quite a mistake. There has never been any intention to deprive any of the Gun Chiefs of their salutes either upon their arrival or departure. On the contrary orders were issued more than two months ago, and have been communicated to each of the Chiefs, that the salutes will be fired as usual upon arrival and departure, and the Government must be rather at a loss to understand how any idea to the contrary can have arisen. The only salutes which the Chiefs will not receive will be the salutes ordinarily fired upon visiting the Viceroy, and that, as was explained, is solely because it is an absolute impossibility for the latter to receive over 100 visits and to return nearly 60. It is a great pity that so many of the statements about the Chiefs and the Durbar have been, and continue to be, mere fabrications, and that the native press, instead of enquiring as to their truth, seems, in so many cases, to have taken pleasure in their repetition, although a word of enquiry at headquarters, would have set the majority of these misrepresentations to rest long ago.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	18	18	108
Total plague deaths to date	120,436	98,973	
Same date last year	23	138	124

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurjee Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumna Ram, and Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand, were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Davar for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lashan	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
,, F. C. Macrae	,, G. R. Johnston
,, John Reed	,, B. Atmaram
,, Krishnarao N. Rane.	,, Motilal Canjee.

Mr. N. M. Cama, solicitor, on further examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he filed for Bhaichand a petition for probate of Harivallabh's will. Accused No. 2 paid him the fees for work done for Bhaichand in this matter. In the civil suit accused No. 2 instructed him. He came frequently to witness's office. Accused No. 4, also gave him instructions. He obtained a rule in the testamentary suit on the 12th September, 1901, for dismissing the caveat against the will. In that matter also the first four accused instructed witness. That rule was taken out on the affidavit of No. 1. Other affidavits were filed against the rule by the executors. Bhaichand replied to them. It was the duty of witness's clerk to read over the affidavits to Bhaichand. The drafts of the affidavits were written in the handwriting of accused No. 3. Witness made the pencil alterations in the drafts. Accused No. 3 filed an affidavit in support of Bhaichand's affidavit. Accused No. 4 also made an affidavit for a similar purpose.

In cross-examination by Mr. Davar, witness said in November, 1899, accused No. 3 was in his employ on a salary of Rs. 125 per month. He gave witness notice to quit, and he left. Witness had no cause of complaint during the whole time that No. 3 was in witness's employ. Accused did draft affidavits in other cases, as it is usual for managing clerks to do. Gordhan Nursey was brought before witness as a poor man. Witness refused to take up his case, and took up Bhaichand's instead.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, said he remembered asking accused No. 2 where the document relating to a chawl at Parel was. Accused made a statement to him in January or February last. Witness told him he would not be able to "object" the chawl to himself. Witness had sent for him to investigate the matter of Sanjana's forgery of a will, that matter was disposed of in April last. There were five accused in that case, and they were all convicted. Witness had nothing to do with that trial at the Sessions.

Mr. Mulla, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, said No. 2 brought Gordhan Nursey to his office, and gave a verbal guarantee for the payment of costs.

Chotelal Purshotam, Second Class Magistrate at Ahmedabad, said he knew Inspector Sloane, but did not remember the first accused. He remembered that the Inspector had brought a man named Bhaichand Narayen before him. Bhaichand made a statement to the witness in the absence of the police. It was a voluntary statement, and was signed by Bhaichand.

Mr. Kirpatrick then proceeded to read the statement made by Bhaichand, on which his Lordship said was not a confession, and on that ground he refused to admit it in evidence.

Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, deposed to Inspector Sloane bringing the forth accused to him for the purpose of making a statement. The accused asked his (witness's) advice as to whether he should make a statement. Witness said he could not give such advice, and accused then made an oral statement to him as an acquaintance.

Mr. Davar having submitted that the statement as made was not admissable. After arguments on the point his Lordship said he would consult the Chief Justice in regard to the matter, and decided that Mr. Kursondas should not be further examined till the Court had given its decision on the point raised.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, deposed to the second accused making a statement before him in the absence of the police.

Cross-examined witness said the accused and another man were brought to him late at night by Inspector Sloane, who said they would make statements. The second accused made his statement cheerfully and seemed to be unaware of having done any wrong. The accused told the whole story of how he took the will quite voluntarily. He knew that the accused Gordhan Gopal was in the habit, of standing a surety for persons in the Police Court.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, Prothonotary of the High Court, said the will produced was deposited in the court. He afterwards ascertained that the will had been removed from the court for several days, and he then communicated with the police to investigate the matter. His head clerk Madhowrao and Gordhan Gopal were then charged with the theft of the will, and the latter was discharged.

Mr. Davar said the charge against Modhowrao had been withdrawn.

Crishnaji Govind Jado, who appeared in jail clothes, having been sentenced last year for forgery, stated that he had been asked by the second accused to sign the will in the name of Hari Valub Gullabchand. He afterwards did so, the signature being a good imitation of that of Hari Valub.

The trial was then adjourned to this (Tuesday) morning.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Invention and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th October:—Charles Stafford Schultz, engineer, of 12, Dalhousie square, east, Calcutta, British India, for improvements in trolley heads for electric railways and tramways on the overhead system. Metchislaw Fiedler, director of house Schelaputin, Mochowaja street, in the city of Moscow, in the empire of Russia for improvements in blasting cartridges. Michael Joseph Owens, glass worker, of 2263, Lawrence avenue, in the city of Toledo, state of Ohio, United States of America, for an improvement in machine for and method of gathering and shaping glass. John Fraser, Patrick Fraser, and Norman Fraser, engineers all of Westburn foundry, Arbroath in the county of Forfar, Scotland for improvements in drawing and roving frames or similar machines for preparing flax, jute and other fibres for spinning. John Phillips, engineer, of 166, Walworth road, in the county of London, S. E. England, for improvements in the construction of commutator trimming apparatus. Alfred Godfrey, engineer, of 14, Havergal Villas, Green Lanes, Wood Green, in the county of Middlesex, England, for an improved machine for wrapping and packing cigarettes and like goods. George Hutton Taylor, proprietor of the Four-anna Railway Guide, of No 5, Bankshall street, Calcutta, for an improved looking apparatus for securing the doors of covered railway vehicles and waggons. Charles O'Brien, bleacher, of 19, Brown Constable street, and Joan Cargill, merchant, of 32, Cowgate, both of Dundee Scotland, for a process for the treatment of jute.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th October 1902.

1. The followings drill will take place this week:—

No 1 Co Town Hall Compound.

To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday—At 8-15 p.m. Squad and Carbine Drill. (Carbine and Firing Exercises).

No 2 Co Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday—At 8-15 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be a special class for N C Officers of No 2 Coy during the drill on the evening of Thursday the 16th instant at Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.

3. There will be a lecture for No 2 Coy at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 18th instant at 5 p m followed by a route march to Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.

Dress:—Drill order with arms, puttie and Field service cap.

4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 10th instant:—Br H D Randall.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th October.

1. There will not be any drill at the Town Hall on the 14th instant.

2. There will be shooting at Colaba, on the 18th instant.

By Order.
HUGH S. RAYMONS, Lieut.,
Commanding B.L.H.

POONA 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 P. M. on Monday, 13th October, 1902.

2nd Entries close at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, the 14th October 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Poona, 9th October, 1902 Secretary, W. I. T.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Monday.—Pressure has fallen over the whole of the country, and general excess of pressure has been considerably reduced. Showers have fallen on the Burma Coast where Bassein has received 2 inches and Mergui 1 1-2 inches. Rain has decreased in the west and south of the Peninsula, the only showers of importance being 1 1-2 inches received at both Madura and Belgaum. Pressure is low over the south of the Bay, and north-easterly winds are setting in on the Madura Coast, and winds are changing in direction in the interior districts of the peninsula, to which is probably due the decrease in rainfall in South India and the West Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH OCTOBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Moolton.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Broach.—Cloudy; unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. No further rain expected. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Bellary.—Cotton plants could scarcely look better. Food-grains doing well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	65 12	69 04	69 67	70 42
Monday, Oct 13	00 15	00 25	00 30	00 42
Total	65 27	69 29	69 97	70 84
Total fall to Oct 13 1901	90 78	84 50	87 48	74 93
Total fall to Oct 13 1900	72 77	73 49	73 31	70 12

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	65 68
October 13th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m	0 27
Total	65 95

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall being rapid at Jacobabad, brisk in the Punjab, Lower Sind, Berar, the Central and United Provinces, Rajputana and Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, and slightly elsewhere. Gradients are moderate in the north, but pressure is almost uniform over the rest of the country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to slight except at Sholapur, where it has been fresh.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Karachi, Neemuch and Secunderabad, and the minimum 5° to 11° in excess at Karachi, Jaipur, Bhuj, Veraval, Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Both the extreme temperatures, viz. 103° and 64°, occurred at Jacobabad.

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THE BEST.

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TWEEDS, SHAWLS, BROADCLOTHS, WORSTED COATINGS, &c., &c., &c.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902.

THE AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

MR. T. M. Young, who recently visited the American cotton districts, and contributed a series of articles on the subject of his tour to the "Manchester Guardian," now gives us, through Messrs. Methuen and Company, a handy volume of a hundred and fifty pages, entitled "The American Cotton Industry: a Study of Work and Workers." Mr. Elijah Helm, Secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, wrote the introduction to the work, which follows on a brief preface by the author, and tells us that Mr. Young visited not only the older manufacturing districts of the north, but also the cotton mills of the Southern States, whose rapid increase within the last twenty years is one of the most striking facts in the history of modern textile industry. The results of Mr. Young's inquiry, Mr. Helm describes as a revelation to Lancashire. It was already known, he says, to a few in England that there were wide differences between the methods and organisation of American and English cotton mills, but it is only within the last three or four years that suspicion has arisen that the American manufacturer has been advancing in the path of economy of production, faster than the manufacturer of Lancashire. It was observed that American spindles and looms, particularly in the South, were increasing at a rate exceeding the growth of the home population, and that the exports of cotton goods from America were also expanding rapidly. This last consideration was not regarded as of itself decisive evidence of superior efficiency, because for a long time the supplies of American cotton manufactures sent to outside markets had often before been temporarily enlarged, whenever bad times had reduced the internal demand for them. But the increase in recent years has not only been continuously sustained but concurred with a good American home trade. Only one inference was possible, says Mr. Helm that the competitive power of the American cotton industry had become much more efficient than before. Investigation on the spot was therefore obviously called for, and the Lancashire manufacturers instituted an enquiry. The result of that enquiry has not yet been made public. Meantime the statements made by Mr. Young have been received with approbation, for while the facts he supplies do not warrant anything like despondent views of the cotton industry of England, they indicate the need for some important changes in methods, which Mr. Helm assures us will be brought about as soon as they are clearly understood.

Chief among these is the use of the automatic loom. The extensive employment of this weaving machine confers very great advantages on the industry. It substantially reduces the cost of production, and at the same time increases the earnings of the weaver, because it lessens the amount of energy and attention required from him per unit of production. Looms of this type are made and worked not only in America but also in Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium, England alone is conspicuous among the great cotton manufacturing countries by the absence of this modern machine. But the fact is shown to be in no way attributable to the apathy or neglect on the part of the English cotton industry; rather the result of an idiosyncracy of the British Patent Law, which has prevented the textile manufacturers of England from having the opportunity of introducing it into their establishments. The cost of production is some what less in America today than it is in England, but that is because of the cheap labour still available in the Southern States. The tendency, however, is to rise, and it is plainly foreseen that both the advantages the American manufacturer now possesses will be but short-lived. The Trades Unions in the Northern States are making efforts to raise the rates of remuneration in the Southern States. It is refreshing to turn to the pages of Mr. Young's book in these days when the alleged superiority of everything American is so persistently dinned into our ears. He demonstrates the superiority of the Lancashire spinner and weaver, and though he admits that they get through less work than their American competitors, he shows us that the British weaver could run as many looms as the American does, provided the British manufacturer would be as easily satisfied with the quality of the cloth. Mr. Young is by no means convinced that the American operative works harder than the English or is more efficient; on the contrary, he is satisfied that the standard of skill is considerably higher in Lancashire than in New England. If England is deficient, he declares it to be not in the quality of the labour but in the administrative skill which applies the labour to the task. Intelligent Americans told Mr. Young that English methods in weaving are wasteful of labour, meaning that in England skilled weavers are required to spend a considerable part of their time in doing things which might be done as well and more cheaply by machinery or by unskilled assistants, wasting time too in which they would have been more profitably employed weaving.

The secret of American progress in cotton spinning Mr. Young expresses in the following terms:—Unceasing study and close analysis of the costs of production and unresting endeavour to diminish any and every element in them by any departure from existing routine, or by any outlay of additional capital which close calculation may show to be probably advantageous. Mr. Young says he is well aware that every intelligent manufacturer will claim this method as his own, as it is the only method, and, of course, the only one by which any producer can keep abreast of his competitors. But to follow it successfully a trained intelligence, an untiring energy, a complete freedom from the trammels of tradition, and a certain bold though calculating adventurousness are necessary. These the American has in a high degree, and if not he hires them. And in return the managers are not paid as little as they will take, but as much as they can prove they are worth. The unknown god to whom American managers set up their altar is the next new idea or invention which shall enable them to reduce their cost of production and obtain an increase of salary. It is this, writes Mr. Young, which makes America the inventor's paradise and keeps her industries in the van of technical progress, which partly explains why the principle of the warp-stop action, invented in England three-quarters of a year ago, the idea of automatically renewing the supply of weft, which was hit upon by Roesetter forty years ago; the electrial warp-stop motion devised by a Bradford man; the famous automatic loom invented by James Northrop of Keighley, and many another English inventions have all been practically applied and developed and exploited in America. But we learn from Mr. Helm that a new era is commencing in Lancashire mills. There is a good prospect that before long they will have ample choice of various types of the automatic loom, which will enable manufacturers greatly to reduce the cost of production, and at the same time largely increase the individual earnings of the work people. Indeed, the conviction that some kind of automatic loom is indispensable is fast spreading amongst Lancashire cotton manufacturers, and the only question remaining in their minds, it seems, is that of determining which type is most likely to suit their requirements, having regard to cost and efficiency. This done, British manufacturers will be able more easily than ever to maintain their supremacy, and have even less fear than ever of America invading their territory and forcing them to play second fiddle.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE Bombay Port Trust is not alone in being able to report that last year furnished a record in prosperous working. The report of the Karachi Port Trust shows that in the financial year ended in March last, the revenue of that authority was greater than the previous record by nearly two lakhs of rupees, while compared with the previous year there was an increase of more than seven and a quarter lakhs. The total receipts were Rs. 15,66,715 and the expenditure reached Rs. 14,02,611, the surplus being Rs. 1,64,104. Abundant crops of wheat and seeds in the Punjab and a good demand for these cereals from Europe mainly accounted for the increase in the trade of the port. The advance in the export trade accounted for a great increase in the number and tonnage of the steam ships which entered the port during the year, these totalling to 800,725 1-2 tons against 536,946 3-4 in the previous twelve months. The tonnage of the country craft was also greater than usual, these vessels being engaged in supplying the Dutch ports with wheat from Karachi for the famine stricken districts. In imports there were important increases under the heads of coal, gunnies, piece-goods, provisions, metals, and sugar. It is interesting to observe, however, that the imports of coal do not imply any decrease in the consumption of Indian coal. On the contrary the increased import of this commodity at Karachi is accounted for by the fact that the North-Western Railway Company found it an advantage to obtain some of its coal from Bengal by sea rather than by land. In reality the imports of foreign coal show a decrease owing to the greater consumption of Indian coal by the North-Western Railway. The growth in the imports of sugar is explained by the increasing demand for continental beet sugar and the reduction of tariffs. The importation of continental sugar increased so much during last year that the Port Trust at Karachi could not provide sufficient storage accommodation in the import sheds and warehouses, and the export sheds at Keamari had to be utilized. The Trustees are now considering the question of increasing the shed accommodation. The Trustees were not neglectful of the improvement of the Port during the year, the work done including enlarging and the deepening of the channel, the building of two new sheds, and the completion of the dry dock at Manora. This dock was opened last November and has cost over a lakh and a quarter. The Trustees are also building, upon sanitary lines, a new native village at Keamari for the housing of the workers on the pier, wharves and in the yard. There will be 688 dwellings of which number have already been completed, and the total cost is estimated at two lakhs of rupees. In other directions, too, the Trustees are making progress in providing for the requirements of the port.

PROPHETS AND PROPHECIES.

THE prophecies of Kymry, which we published a short time ago, are not to be fulfilled, according to Mr. Ram Narain Yogshastri of Cawnpore. That seer in a letter addressed to us on the subject says:—"Reluctant as I am to rush myself into print I am painfully obliged to give my own views about it to allay the anxiety of the public. In the first place, Mr. Kymry says that the Delhi Durbar will not be held, and if it is at all held it will be a 'funereal baked meat fiasco.' Such a prophecy spreading its gloominess all around is based on miscalculations, inasmuch as my combined knowledge of astrology and Yoga science, there will never happen such a catastrophe as to prevent the Delhi Durbar being held on the appointed date. Again, the prophet very cleverly says that the next Monday will be productive of good to the Prince and Princess of Wales. This is, indeed, a very wise prediction! Every Monday on which the Prince enjoys good health is not an unwelcome day. What especial good will attend to him should have been written in detail. The next thing which the prophet has forecasted is that India is to be inflicted in November, 1902. What a wonderful prediction is this? Everyone knows that one or the other province of India labours under some misfortune all the months of a year. Further, the learned astrologer has prophesied the death of a member of the Royal family and war against England by Russia and France. I need not here repeat my contradictions of Mr. Pillay's prophecies in which I have plainly notified the sound health and nature's choicest blessings attending on the Royal family, more especially on their Majesties in those days. In short, let me emphasize once more that no such forebodings as predicted by the astrologers will happen, and there is no cause for apprehension. The European astrologer has not limited his predictions to the near future but has gone as far ahead as 1928, which year he has fixed for his own death. The last prediction is as true as man in the moon, for, as far as I can foresee by my process of 'Yoga' the prophet cannot live up to that age when his span of life is limited to 1905, unless under some occult inspiration he has attained the power of prolonging his life."

THE OUTLOOK IN BIJAPUR.

THE question of rain is still of paramount importance in Bijapur. The promise of good rain a fortnight ago has scarcely been fulfilled, and our local correspondent tells us there is still a danger that the kharif harvest may be a failure. More than six or eight annas the crop will not be in any case, and unless some showers fall soon the average crop will be even less than this. At present the rabi shoots are coming on well, but these, too, depend entirely upon the rainfall during the next three weeks. We are still considerably behind our average rainfall, and when it is remembered that the average rainfall means the average of the last five years, all famine years, it will be readily understood that there is some cause for anxiety. The weather has been very oppressive lately, which is a good sign. In one village of the Badami taluka, Jalihal by name, plague has broken out. A fortnight ago two immigrants from Ron taluka of Dharwar arrived in this village and died with plague symptoms. Two streets have been infected since then, and five deaths have already occurred. Every precaution is being taken, and it is hoped that as this village is in a remote corner of the district the plague will not spread further. Bijapur has been free from plague for the last two years, and it is earnestly hoped that this immunity will continue. Plague, superadded to the burden of drought, would be a terrible catastrophe. The station is rapidly thinning out now as the fear of another bad year necessitates the early starting of the district officers on their tours.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 3rd inst., left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Investigator, Commander T. H. Heming, R.N., sailed yesterday for Calicut.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 20th September 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 122,175 maunds and Rs. 12,887 in the earnings.

THERE of the Clergymen who were expected to accompany Bishop Hornby to Madras, in November next, to form the first members of the Clergy College, have found themselves for various reasons forced to abandon the prospect of Indian work.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Major F. A. Hoghton, D. A. A. G., visited the American man-of-war Isla de Lugon, yesterday afternoon. On leaving the vessel a salute of nine guns was fired in his honour.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Judge of the High Court, who arrived in Bombay by last Saturday's mail steamer, has left for Simla to work as a member of the Police Commission. It is not unlikely Mr. Candy will retire on completing his term of service as a Judge to entitle him to a pension.

THE selection of the next Bishop of Colombo has been entrusted by the Synod of that Diocese to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Liverpool, and Salisbury. The new Bishop will not receive any allowance from the Government, but there is from the Bishopric Fund an assured income of £1,000 per annum. It is stated that the new Bishop should be a man of broad views, as both the High and the Low Church parties are represented in the Diocese.

THE special information contained in our commercial letter, says the "Pioneer," with reference to artificial indigo is, we fear, anything but good news for the indigo planters of India. The Badische Anilin and Sodafabrik telegraph that not only have they not raised the price of synthetic indigo but they have continually reduced it, and within the last fortnight there has been a further reduction of 5 per cent. It is quite clear that if further reductions can be made in the price of the artificial product there is very little chance of a permanent rise in the price of the natural dye, and unless cheaper methods of production can be devised the future of indigo planting is anything but hopeful.

UNLIKE his father, his brother, and his cousin, all of whom are frequently heard in the debates of Parliament, Mr. Alfred Pease, whose impending retirement from the representation of the Cleveland division is now definitely announced, may be described as almost a silent member. Some time ago he gave expression to his distaste for the methods of the House of Commons in terms which caused general surprise, for, though still a young man, Mr. Pease has had nearly twenty years' experience of Parliamentary life. His father, Sir Joseph Pease, who has been in the House since 1865 and is now the senior Liberal member, has been heard to say that the more you know of the House of Commons the better you are bound to like it. Cleveland is regarded as a safe Liberal seat, especially at the present juncture.

SIR EDWARD RUSSELL has returned to what he calls the "plain discussion" with Mr. Pinero, in the "Times". "If by saying that 'much water has flowed into the Mersey' since 1889 Mr. Pinero means that 'men and women as they are—dramatists and playgoers—have come, together, to regard sexual sin in the cool and easy manner of Lord Quex, and have, with common consent, discarded as old-fashioned and serious and ghastly truth about it to which the Profligate—played with sympathetic genius by Mr. Forbes Robertson—tragically succumbed, one will be slow and sorry to believe him. It is not so. Mr. Pinero will probably, not produce another 'gay' play, and if he do, critics, actors, and audiences, even while enjoying the wit and 'situation,' which never fail his pen, will regard that comedy, as, I believe, they regard this, as isolated by undesirable Restoration "moral" from the drama of the day.

SOME striking comments on the advantages and disadvantages of conversation as a reward for good behaviour in gaol are forthcoming in this year's report of the Prison Commissioners. Three or four only of the different governors have anything to say in favour of the experiment, and it is only in those cases, significantly enough, that the prisoners are represented as willing conversationalists. In other cases a governor will begin his report with some such remark as "I regard this innovation as a fruitful source of mischief," and conclude with the statement (not surprising in the [circumstances) that he has only once been asked to grant the privilege, "and that by an old convict," from whom, of course, it was withheld. It is clear, however, that some prisoners genuinely prefer the taciturnity of the old regime." The governor of Bodmin gaol, who approves of the experiment, mentions quite regretfully that two of his flock on being told that they might talk "begged to be excused." At Wandsworth also "some asked to be excused."

A SUMMER IN THE CYPRUS MOUNTAINS.

THE FINEST CLIMATE OF THE EAST.

IT has long been the annual custom of a vast multitude of pilgrims to abandon Britains shores before the rigours of an English spring. It seems not unlikely—indeed highly probable—that at no distant era it will be equally necessary for many of the less robust among us to seek a similar refuge from the terrors of an English summer. Moreover inasmuch as the late arctic and pluvial invasion appears to have been of so universal a description as to have laid violent hands upon most of the South European resorts of expatriated Britishers it becomes of the utmost importance that some fresh haven of refuge should open its doors to those for whom a liberal allowance of sunshine is one of the necessities of life in this world of wind, storm and vapour.

It was at the beginnig of May, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," that an alliance of chance and inclination placed me with a gun and a sporting friend in that most neglected of Britain's possessions in the Levant, the Island of Cyprus. The hot weather was just setting in, our sport at the Salt Lake of Akrotiri was over, the last spring meeting at Limassol was a thing of the past, and our many kind friends, both civil and military, were busy with preparations for their flight into the hills.

Without any more definite programme than a leisurely journey home by Orient express from Constantinople, we were suddenly inspired one night over coffee and cigars to summer it in tents on Troodos, where in subaltern days long gone by I had soldiered it with my battalion before the island garrison was reduced to its present modest proportions. I was prompted, therefore, by a sentimental longing to visit my old haunts again, and as day by day I had watched the changeless outlines of the mountains each buttress and summit seemed to bristle with memories of times long past, and of companions long scattered far and wide.

A hint to my friend about the chance of a shot at mouflon, the big horned sheep of the mountains, had been enough by itself to secure his easy adhesion to the scheme of a couple of month's longer sojourn in the island. Accordingly within ten days, having completed our camping arrangements, we turned our backs on the swelter of the plains, and commenced our upward climb towards the cool recesses and mysterious beauty of the hills, which, showing in the ever varying tints of morning, noonday, and evening seemed like the distant picture of a promised land.

At last we leave behind us the tiny woods of olive and caroub, and the far-stretching plains, where Nature expends herself in a sleepy calm, and plunge into a region where the mountains being to rise and fall in the billowy grandeur of Biscayan seas. The pines are still above us, but the oak and the fir, beautiful evergreens, and the light green foliage of the arbutus come to meet us on our upward way, in which now and again as the road lifts us to somepoint of vantage we halt our ponies, to gaze back at the plains growing each time more and more maplike in their broadened setting of silver sea.

THE SALT LAKE.

Only a sparkling streak any longer reveals the whereabouts of the Salt Lake, now rapidly evaporating in the growing heat of the sun, while the emerald tints of spring have yielded to an amber shade. Yet, as we agree, we had had a good time down, there, and any who may be moved to wander in our footsteps can be sure of finding enough of amusement, besides sport with the gun, to temper the more placid influences of nature. We had our Hurlingham, and could boast our Goodwood, and I venture to say got every bit as much enjoyment out of polo on our nippy little eight or nine pound Syrians and native breeds as any habitue of Hurlingham and Ranelagh on his two or three hundred guinea racer, with all the fashionable glamour thrown in. Neither can any one assert that the swagger home gathering was productive of more genuine keenness and interest than our last race-meeting of the plain season, where jockeys, owners, and in most cases animals as well, had been familiar and much debated acquaintances for so long previously.

It would not be necessary for others to travel up as M—and I did. The local Whiteley at Limassol, who is ready to supply anything from a camel to a packet of hairpins, had undertaken to pitch our summer camp upon a site once occupied by some friends of mine in the old days, between Olympus and the monastery of Trooditissa. My man went on to supervise generally, and a few days later M—and I made our ascent in two stages, with our food and necessaries, including a couple of bell tents packed on the backs of two mules, under the charge of a black boy and M—'s servant.

We pitched our camp at 5 P. M. the first day at Zigo, an expanse of greensward spreading from the bottom of beautiful wooded gorge resonant with the sound of crystal waters, which rushed down in shallows and pools from the mysterious confines of the hills. There we had a capital bath next morning where the river ran somewhat deeper over slabs of smooth white stone, finishing our toilet beneath the trees on the bank above the dry bed of the river which in winter must be a mighty torrent. Roughly, it is thirty miles from the plains to Troodos. The road is a capital one, and the journey could easily be accomplished in one day by wheeled conveyance.

M—and I, however, did not wish to miss the fresh novelty of the ascent. This with its ever varying scenery, is an enchanting experience by itself, as the road beaves us up upon sunny hill sides, or anon buries us in some leafy glen where there steals upon our vision the picture of a mountain stream and meadow lands, vine covered slopes, and, half hidden by great trees, a tiny hamlet of the mountain folk, who scarcely know what the distant plains are like. At last, after leaving the little village of Platris, where the road becomes more winding and mountainous, we got into the pine ranges, and ere long found our Camp awaiting us upon a lofty, well treed spur, commanding a magnificent view over an endless panorama of gorges and mountain tops.

It was not new to me, but my companion was lost in admiration. Our tents were commodious old Government E. P. concerns, reminiscent of Britain's first occupation of the island, double-roofed, with boarded floors well covered by matting and rugs Two joined gave us sitting and dining rooms, and separate single-pole tents were pitched close by for night quarters. Kitchen and servants tents were placed twenty yards away among the pines, while an old stable of some dried bricks and rubble had only needed a new roof to provide excellent accommodation for our four ponies. Such was our mountain home, a pattern of many other snug little camps already springing like mushrooms among the nooks and crannies of the hills, many indeed far more luxurious than ours, where feminine influences prevailed; but none more comfortable or more charmingly placed.

Breakfast over in the mornings we lit our pipes, sank into deck-chairs, and gazed through the shimmering sunlight at the magnificent view before us. Then we explored in every direction. We plunged into valley and ravines, where the myrtles bloomed in early July and the oleander was still in flower; we almost rode on to the flat roofs of tiny villages set in fruitful gardens rich in mulberry, orange, lemon, and apricot trees. At one moment we were in a narrow pass where beautiful rocks, gneis, and syenite, with great crystals of hornblende, cragged above us. The next moment, a sudden change. The rocks fell away, and lo! we were in a Devonshire glade—apple and pear trees, dog-roses of wondrous colour in full bloom, beautiful oaks scattered upon a park-like surface and streams of crystal water dancing along past myrtle banks.

SPORT.

Later on we made a week's expedition after the elusive mouflon a species of mountain sheep like the big-horn of the Rockies. It is covered with hair instead of wool, brown on the upper parts, while underneath and inside the limbs the colour is whitish. Continually harassed by the natives, despite strict preservation, even in the breeding season, it is extremely shy and difficult to approach. It is quite impossible to conjecture their numbers, as a large part of the mountain region is perfectly wild west of Kyka monastery. During the six days we spent among the crags and gorges of this lovely district the hospitable monks of Kyka insisted upon our regarding their beautiful home as our headquarters; otherwise our bell-tent and the invaluable Sambo sufficed for all our needs.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HOSTILITY OF LIBERAL LEADERS.

PROSPECTS OF A RADICAL CABINET.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CHESTERFIELD POLICY.

"C. B." AND THE PRIMROSE PATH.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Mr. Black, M.P., has addressed a letter to Lord Rosebery, in which he asked if his Lordship considered the differences between himself and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman so vital as to prevent eventual co-operation in forming a Liberal Cabinet. Lord Rosebery replied saying that he adhered to the policy he had announced at Chesterfield. He asked in his reply: "Has Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman withdrawn his condemnation of that policy? If not, the situation is unchanged. Questions of office and leadership do not concern me."

Mr. Black in a further letter pressed Lord Rosebery on the subject, and his Lordship replied saying that he declined to deal with hypothesis.

U. S. COLLIERS' STRIKE.

THE COAL FAMINE.

The scarcity of coal is being severely felt in many cities of America.

Negotiations to terminate the struggle are still being attempted.

NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Canon Robinson has been appointed to the Deanery of Westminster which has been vacated by Dean Bradley.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

It is considered at Bangkok that a definite settlement has been secured rendering future misunderstandings improbable.

The French Colonial Party are bitterly disappointed, and are inducing their Chinese proteges to agitate.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Turkish troops had desperate encounters with Bulgarian bands on the 8th and 9th instant at Petrich. Three hundred Bulgarians resisted the troops for two days. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded and taken prisoners.

THE TROUBLE AT MITROVITZA.

CHIEF SUBMITS.

The Albanian Chief Boljetinaz, who took a leading part in the opposition to the Vice-Consulate at Mitrovitza, heading the band which captured the Cavass and party, has since been besieged for a fortnight, and has now submitted. He will be exiled.

The Vice-Consul will assume his post at Mitrovitza as soon as the situation is more tranquil.

THE KING.

The King has returned to London, and is in the best of health.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

BELGIAN ASSISTANCE.

DEMAND FOR AN ADVANCE.

The National Committee of four Belgian coalfields have resolved to demand an increase of fifteen per cent. with the object of supporting the French miners and preventing Belgian coal going to France.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive dined at Yildiz Kiosk yesterday evening and bade farewell to the Sultan. He has sailed for Egypt.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. yesterday.

LORD AMPTHILL SHIKARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 13.

The Governor of Madras bagged a second elephant on the Travancore hills on 11th instant. Captain Martin also shot a fine tusker. The total bag comprised three tuskers, one bull bison, one sambaur stag, one buck ibix, and one jungle sheep. The party watched 34 elephants grazing on the opposite hill. The camp breaks up to-day.

GARDEN PARTY AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The Secretariat garden party at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon was very largely attended, and passed off pleasantly. Amongst those present were the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Ibbetson, Mrs Ibbetson, the Hon. Mr. Arundel, Mrs. Arundel, and most of the heads of departments, the Secretaries, the Under Secretaries, the Registrars, and the clerical officers with ladies of their families.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Vickers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Punjab, officiates in a similar capacity at the Head-quarters of the Bombay Command, vice Major Johnson proceeding on one year's leave home, Captain Bliss, 44th Gurkhas, acting for Captain Vickers in the Third Circle, Punjab.

Major-General W. Kitchener, who on arrival is to be posted to the Oudh District, embarks for India about the 24th instant.

Two Maxim guns have been issued to each of the following regiments:—2nd South Lancashires, 2nd Border Regiment, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and 1st Hampshire Regiment.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 13.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London the 12th inst., states:—

The statement of the "Manchester Guardian" that Lord Curzon will be succeeded by Lord Milner is regarded, in the best informed circles, as pure conjecture.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S APPEAL TO THE NATIONALISTS.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables:—

Cardinal Vaughan has issued an appeal, in which he implores the Irish Nationalist M. P.'s not to abandon the Education Bill.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE POSITION.

SPEECH BY LORD HUGH CECIL.

Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at Dundee, said the difficulties in South Africa were not at an end, and if things were not wisely handled they might lead to a recrudescence of war.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

THE PROPOSED ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LANDLORDS REJECT THE IDEA.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states:—

The Irish landowners in convention have refused by a large majority a round table conference on the land question suggested by Captain Shawe Taylor.

[On Sept. 22nd the Irish Press contained a formal notification of acceptance from Mr. John Redmond, M. P., and Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., of Captain Shawe Taylor's proposed conference on the land question, the refusal of Lord Barrymore to take part in any such proposal, and a letter from Mr. Michael Davitt formulating still another conference scheme. Lord Barrymore, in his letter of refusal, says that beyond Captain Shawe Taylor's letter in the Press, he received no invitation, but if he had he would have refused to attend a conference called by a wholly irresponsible gentleman, and for which neither tenants nor landlords, with few exceptions, have expressed any wish or approval. Such a conference could do no good and might do mischief, and he declines to adopt a course which Mr. Redmond has described as "holding out the white flag."

Mr. Michael Davitt, after examining Captain Shawe Taylor's and Lord Mayo's schemes, suggested a conference in the form and character of a national council, to be representative of the classes most immediately interested as far as possible of the country. The representation would be one member deputed by each County Council in Ireland (32), one from the City Council of Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Limerick, and Cork (5); one each from the Chamber of Commerce of the same cities, ten members from each landlord convention and the directory of the United Irish League (20), five from the Land and Labour Association, and one each from the Trades Councils of Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Limerick, and Cork (5)—total 72. He would also give power of co-option to bring up the number of members to 100 to correct undue preponderance one way or the other. Such a Council, Mr. Davitt thinks, gives to any proposed scheme of settlement an examination stamped with some national authority, and would enunciate or recommend such proposals or suggestions as would be both an answer to the challenge contained in Mr. Wyndham's declaration, that no English Government could settle the Irish Land Question, and a valuable guidance to those who would have to face the duty of solving the question.

"The Irish Times" regards Lord Barrymore's refusal as a great disappointment, and attributes his decision largely to Mr. Redmond's unfortunate phrase describing the landlords as "holding out the white flag."

"The Freeman's Journal" says that if the landlords reject the opportunity they cannot shirk the responsibility for the conflict that must ensue.

The Duke of Abercorn also refused to attend the proposed conference, his Grace's views on the subject are in entire agreement with those of Lord Barrymore.]

DEATH OF CAPTAIN McARDLE, I. M. S.

The death is occurred at Calcutta on Saturday of Captain Andrew Frank McArdle, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent of the Indian Museum. He was buried last evening at Bhowanipore military cemetery with full military honours.

MADRAS INFANTRY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE OCT 13.

The 4th Pioneers were defeated by the Coorg Regiment in the semi-final of the Madras Infantry Hockey Tournament, the score being two goals to one.

The final is fixed for this afternoon, the Coorgs being favourites for the Delhi Hockey Tournament.

The 11th Coorg Infantry beat the 5th Madras Infantry here to-day in the Hockey Finals by three goals to one, so that the winners stand selected to represent the Native Infantry of the Madras Command at the Delhi Hockey Tournament.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCT. 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok working slowly.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 13th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	2	14 p.m.	...	32
Suez	13	3	p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th October, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	17	0	1
" Karachi	1	0	0	1
" Madras	0	32	0	4

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE BREAD SUPPLY.

ARRANGEMENTS OF VARIOUS CAMPS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

CONCESSIONS TO MUTINY VETERANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCT. 13.

The Commissariat Department is arranging to produce 16,000 loaves daily. Messrs. Kellner will produce some 2,000 loaves daily to meet the various contract requirements. Various Delhi bakeries add 6,000 at the outside limit to this probable supply, yet the total of 24,000 daily is clearly an inadequate supply with which to feed the Durbar multitude. The present arrangements are only tentative and must necessarily be progressive. Let this want be clearly perceived, and we may reasonably expect to see further bakeries established as the result of either public of private enterprise.

The isolation of the various Chiefs' camps are nearly all eight miles distant from the common centre of the Viceregal buildings. They are also inconveniently separated from each other. Road communication is impossible, save only through Delhi. It would be so easy to unite the whole of the camp by an extension of the light railway, for, say, three to four miles from Azadpur station to the Southern Punjab siding. This would link together the Punjab, Baluchistan, Bengal, Madras, Burma, Assam, Berar, Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, and the Central India Chiefs, bringing all these various camps within easy reach of the Durbar centres. There is plenty of time to effect this much-desired modification.

Electric light installation is progressing with due speed in the camp. Messrs. Kilburn have now their huge iron chimney stacks erected. Most of the boilers are in position. The plant also is in a forward condition, whilst the camp itself is bristling with innumerable posts between which pass a heavy bronze light cable.

In the fort Messrs. Ostlers are proceeding now with due regard to consideration of taste and of respect for the Dewan-i-Khas. The cables are now carried over the roof where they are but little noticed. The wires are introduced into the interior by holes so small as to be unnoticed. From here they are carried around cornices under a beading of gold and white. This will be bright with thousands of sparkling glow lamps. There is now no violation of artistic beauty of this building.

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The following concessions are sanctioned for the European and Eurasian Mutiny veterans invited to the Delhi Coronation Durbar:—(1) Free fares to and from places of their residence in India to the Durbar to those who were officers when they left the service first class; others second class. (2) Messing allowance for fourteen days at Rs. 10 per diem for officers; and Rs. 5 for others. Also free tents are allowed.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

The Chitral Reliefs arrived at Drosh all well on the 11th instant.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

The slight improvement reported yesterday in Mr. Fanshawe's condition was maintained this morning.

POONA WHEELERS' SPORTS.

FORTY MILES ROAD RACE.

POONA, Oct. 13.

The forty miles bicycle race in connection wit the Poona Wheelers' Sports was run off yesterday morning between Poona and Talegaum. There were eight competitors, and the start was from Sungum Bridge. Handicaps ranged from 12 to 50 minutes. The limit man started at six and the scratch man at 6-50. The competitors on arrival at Talegaum handed in a card to the timekeeper. The limit man B. R. Lalkaka was caught up and passed on return journey about four miles outside Poona near Dapuri Bridge. The return journey was made against strong head wind. Private Richardson of the Royal Scots, who was the scratch man, made the journey in the shortest time of 2 hours 6 mins. and won the firs prize value Rs. 75 The second was F. J. Commissariat walla (12 mins. start) who did the distance in 2 hours 20 mins., and won the gold medal. The third was R. B. Mody (12 mins. start) who came in 2 hours 22 mins., and won a silver medal. The fourth B. R. Lalkaka (50 mins. start) who took 3 hours 2 mins., also received a silver medal. The fifth man was J. B. Mody (22 mins. start) whose time was 2 hours 32 mins. This was the first 40 miles road race ever held in India.

THE POONA DISTRICT FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA OCT. 13.

The first match in the Poona District Football Tournament in connection with the Delhi Durbar was played this afternoon on the Gymkhana ground between the Royal Field Artillery of Kirkee and the Connaught Rangers. Owing to last night's rain the ground was slippery. The Rangers scored a goal shortly after starting. For the rest of the period the Gunners did most of the pressing but were unable to get through. Their combination was excellent.

In the second period the Gunners were attacking for the most part. They got into a dangerous striking distance, but the Rangers possessed a couple of safe backs, who cleared each time. The Rangers managed to increase their score by their centre forward. A penalty kick against the Rangers was given. The Gunners scored their first goal just at the closing of the game. The Rangers won by two goals to one.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.

It is raining hard since this afternoon. Good rain has fallen in several parts of the Poona District.

EXECUTION AT POONA.

The execution of convict Dhondoo Gunesh, Purohit Brahmin inhabitant of Mangdari village, in the Bhore State, who was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death by Mr. Swifte, the Political Agent for Bhore, will be carried out at Mangdari on the 15th instant. The crime was that he, on the evening of 5th November, 1901, murdered a wealthy money-lender, named Patwardhan, whilst sitting in the verandah of his house, and was shot dead. The murderer was removed to-day under a strong escort from the Yerrowda Jail.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC BATHS.

In the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Bombay Corporation has held. Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided.

A PRIVATE STREET.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, with reference to their resolution, dated the 10th July last, in regard to the question of raising and levelling the street leading from Mount Road to the Matharpacady Tank. The Executive Engineer in his report regarding the street stated:—The lane leading from Mount Road to the Matharpacady Tank is not a public street, but a private one, as defined in Section 3 (w) of the Municipal Act. It has not been raised, but a pipe sewer was laid in it last year. After the completion of that work the surface was repaired and restored to its original condition by the Municipality. This did not require the sanction of the Commissioner. The surface of the lane was in fairly good order before, but the last rains have cut it up in some places. The surface of the lane is on a slope and rain water should not lodge on it, but on a recent inspection of the place I noticed a hollow near the tank which if filled up and which the house owners will be requested to do, no accumulation of water will take place.

Mr. Baptista moved that the report be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to take steps to have the channel so altered as to prevent any accumulation of water.

Mr. Khote moved as an amendment that the report be recorded.

The amendment was carried.

MOTOR CONSERVANCY WAGGONS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding reports from the Executive Engineer and Executive Health Officer, in regard to the question of removal of road sweepings, street refuse and silt from drains, &c., by conservancy waggons drawn by motor cars. The Executive Engineer in his report stated that the system outlined by the Corporation for the removal of sweepings and refuse by means of motor cars was not suitable for traffic in towns. He adds, if motor waggons are to be given a trial, at commencement should be made with a waggon manufactured by the Thorneycroft Steam Waggon Co. which will carry a load of 3 1-2 tons. Larger waggons are made, but they are too unwieldly for town use. This firm were awarded the first prize of £500 by Government in the Military trials of motor waggons, which were of a severe nature for transport purposes which were held at Aldershot last year. The probable cost of the Thorneycroft Steam waggon to carry 3 1-2 tons delivered in Bombay would be about Rs. 12,750, and the monthly expenditure would be as follows for a total of 21 miles or 12 miles loads per day for 300 days in the year. The total cost per month including interest and sinking fund would be Rs. 380 per waggon. The Executive Engineer adds:—

"I have submitted since some time past a proposal to the Commissioner for conveying meat from Sandra to Bombay by means of motor waggons, and if a trial were given to such motor waggons much experience could be gained as regards their working to enable us to determine whether they would be useful for carrying street refuse, &c."

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee moved that the Commissioner's recommendation be recorded.

The motion was carried.

PROPOSED PUBLIC BATHS.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the advisability of providing one or two public baths in each ward of the city was considered:—"I have the honour to state that the Executive Engineer is of opinion that experimental baths should first be constructed in two places, and if the experiment proves successful, they may be erected in other suitable positions. The first position selected by him is at the junction of Memonwada and Imamwada Roads where a circular bath will be most suitable. The cost of this is estimated at Rs. 2,242. The second position selected is a portion of the Northbrook Garden facing Dungadevi Road where a bath with compartment to one row will be very suitable. The cost of this is estimated at Rs. 2,988. I approve of the positions and the designs of the baths proposed by the Executive Engineer, and if the Corporation decide that they should be constructed the expenditure can be defrayed from Surplus Cash Balance."

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved the adoption of the Commissioner's report.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition. He said in all European cities there were baths of some kind or other, and if they were established in Bombay they would not only be useful but would become highly paying concerns.

Dr. N. N. Katrak was not opposed to the establishment of baths in the city, but he was of opinion that the experiment should be limited for a certain period, at the end of which the Commissioner be asked to report on its working. He suggested a rider to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to report on the experiment after a year.

Dr. Master accepted the rider.

Mr. K. M. Shroff inquired whether the proposed baths would be tap or plunge baths. He said the establishment of some sort of baths in a city like Bombay was necessary.

Mr Baptista observed that the object of the proposition was very laudable. But so far as his experience went the natives of this city generally took their bath at a stand pipe. He thought the establishment of baths in this city would be a step in the wrong direction because the people would prefer standpipes to regular bathrooms.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram thought it was unnecessary to provide any baths in the city as he was certain the people would not use them.

Mr. Kabraji was also opposed to the establishment of baths in the city.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said it was not a legitimate function of the Municipality to provide baths for the people. He thought it was a fallacy to compare this city with those of Europe, the resources, area, and working of whose Corporations were quite different from those of this Corporation, which was absolutely a creation of legislation and nothing more.

Dr. Master having replied on the debate, the proposition was put to the vote and lost.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was next considered:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 20th February 1902, I have the honour to express my regret that I am not in a position to offer any definite opinion as to whether the time has come when plague should be treated as an ordinary epidemic disease under the Municipal Act. The Executive Health Officer is of opinion that such plague measures as are being undertaken at present, with the exception of the improvement of insanitary houses, could be enforced under the ordinary and extraordinary powers that may be exercised under the Municipal Act, and this view is no doubt correct in so far as the city as distinguished from the port is concerned. The circumstances under which the Epidemic Diseases Act was passed must not, however, be overlooked. To put the matter briefly imperial as well as local interests were affected and had to be preserved, trade with foreign countries had to be maintained, and it was necessary to prevent, if possible, the spread of the epidemic throughout India. Whether the conditions, the consideration of which impelled Government to take the whole control into their own hands, still subsist in their entirety, is a matter, it seems to me, on which Government alone can form an accurate judgment. Though the panic which marked the earlier outbreaks of the epidemic has almost entirely subsided, the danger remains the same, and I should hesitate to express an opinion that measures of a purely local character, under local control, are sufficient for the emergency. As regards the improvement of insanitary houses, I have the honour to state that this measure has been undertaken under the direct orders of Government, and it is clear from Government letter of the 29th March, 1901, that Government continue to attach great importance to it. The Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer are both of opinion, and I concur entirely with them, that the work should not be stopped. In the amendment of the Act, I proposed that the Commissioner should be invested with the powers which he now exercises under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and I am decidedly of opinion that Section 378 could not be so worked as to produce any material improvement within a very prolonged period. Judicial proceedings in cases of this kind would in most instances extend over many hearings and might cost the parties a great portion of the cost of the improvement required. I could not recommend any modifications which would admit of judicial proceedings unless a large number of Special Magistrates were appointed for the purpose."

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that the report be referred back to the Commissioner for reconsideration and that a copy of the report be forwarded for information to the committee regarding the removal of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

Mr. Mehta was of opinion that at the present stage it was useless for the Corporation to take up the matter in the way suggested. The Commissioner had given very strong reasons for the statements in his letter, and it was not likely that either he or Government should change the existing state of things in this matter. He moved that the report be recorded.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna expressed similar views.

Mr. Baptista said that it would be well if they could move Government to spend more money themselves on this question.

In reply Mr. Jafferbhoy said he thought the Commissioner might be brought to alter his attitude on the question, and that something might be done in the interests of those who had been condemned unheard.

The amendment was carried.

APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT.

Mr. James Macdonald asked for, and having obtained urgency, moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 from the surplus Cash Balances to meet the cost of illuminating and the address to be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with a suitable silver casket to hold the address. He said he had nothing to urge in support of the motion as there were excellent precedents for making such a presentation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that he was very glad to see that Mr. Macdonald had come to learn the value of precedents.

Mr. Macdonald was surprised at Mr. Mehta passing any remarks upon his education. He had always understood the value of precedents.

Mr. Mehta: I am still more glad to hear that.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned to three o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

BROACH NOTES.

Our Broach correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—There has been no rain during the past three weeks and the condition of the crops is distinctly satisfactory. The last two days the sky has been overcast and the weather has been unpleasantly hot.

Cricket is being played regularly now. A fortnight ago a match with the Broach High School ended in an easy win for the station. A match on the 4th inst. between the Married and Single of the station was won by the Married after some sensational cricket. Yesterday a team from Surat came to Broach to play the return match between the stations. As in the first match Surat got ahead in the first innings and would have won if Mr. Sladen, the Surat captain, had not, in the most sporting way, agreed to the 2nd innings being played through if light permitted. Broach did much better in the second innings, and won the match with 4 wickets in hand. The scores were:—

SURAT GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T Mulajt, b B Doctor	30	b A H Doctor	15
Tarkas, c A Doctor, b Phillips	4	b Hume	10
A M Gandhi, b Hume	6	c Doongaji, b Hume	0
Jalnewalla, a Contractor, b Jamadar	27	not out	5
A T Esufalli, b Hume	0	b Jamadar	0
L Sladen, b Jamadar	6	b Jamadar	2
Billimoria, b Lakdawalla	0	c B H Doctor, b Phillips	2
H M Judge, not out	1	b Hume	4
Kadawalla, b Jamadar	1	b Phillips	1
A Esufalli, b Hume	4	c Hume, b Jamadar	1
W B Page, b Hume	1	b-w, b A Doctor	1
Extras	9	Extras	7
Total	87	Total	48

BROACH GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Bennett, run out	0	b Mulajt	12
A H Doctor, c Mulajt, b Tarkas	0	lb-w, b Jalnewalla	21
B A Doongaji, b Mulajt	1	not out	4
H R Hume, b Mulajt	0	b Mulajt	4
D C Contractor, not out	28	run out	11
D H Lakdawalla, b Tarkas	7	did not bat	
S D Gandhe, b Sladen	5	do	
G E Palmer, b Mulajt	6	not out	7
G A Phillips, not out	4	b Mulajt	12
B H Doctor, b Mulajt	0	b Jalnewalla	1
Jamadar, c Billimoria, b Jalnewalla	4	did not bat	
Extras	6	Extras	6
Total	59	Total	78

NOTES FROM HONGKONG.

Cricket enthusiasts, writes a local correspondent, are beginning to get out their bats and pads so long laid aside; and there is every prospect of a most successful season, as a good list of matches has been arranged for. The Secretary has notified that the ground will be open for play on the 1st of October, and that the first match is fixed for the 4th of October.

Much regret is felt throughout the colony at the approaching departure of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. They are to be relieved by the 1st Derbyshire Regiment, who are due here on the 30th September. The detachments of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which are at Pekin and Tientsin, are expected to leave about October 10th for Hongkong and Calcutta.

We are expecting a treat on the 30th inst. The Neill-Frawley Company are advertised to give a performance of "Secret Service" at the Theatre Royal on that night. They have a strong caste, and there is every prospect of their endeavour to entertain us proving a success dramatically as well as financially.

Early in October the Native Infantry Regiments stationed in Kowloon (which is on the mainland separated from Hongkong by a narrow strip of water) are holding Inter-Regimental sports. Competitors from every regiment will compete in every event, and a cup will be given to the regiment scoring the most points on the whole.

The temperature has dropped considerably, and now the nights are quite chilly, though during the day time it is still a good deal hotter than is pleasant.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIRDAR OOMER JAMAL.

THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

The hon. Mr. Justice Russell made a consent decree at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Cowasjee Bmanjee Bomonbehram against Oosman Jamal Vuyani and another.

The plaintiff prayed that the deed of assignment of the stable business of the late Sirdar Oomer Jamal Vuyani by the second defendant, Hasan Oomer Jamal, to the first, may be declared void, and that the same may be ordered to be delivered up and cancelled; that the partnership between the plaintiff and the Sirdar may be wound up; and the monies due to the plaintiff be paid to him out of the assets of the partnership; that pending the disposal of the suit, the defendants may be restrained from interfering with the management of the stable business, and that a receiver be appointed; that, in case the assets of the partnership prove insufficient, to pay to plaintiff the whole of the monies due to him, the defendants be ordered to make good the same to him, etc.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, by consent of the parties, made a decree to the following effect:—Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 33,000 against the second defendant Hasan Oomer Jamal, as administrator of Sirdar Oomer Jamal. The second defendant, Hasan Oomer, as such administrator, to pay the costs of the first defendant, Oosman Jamal. Plaintiff's decree to be satisfied out of the monies in the hands of the receiver. The first defendant to have a further charge against the estate of Oomer Jamal on the properties included in the mortgage of 25th October, 1901, executed by the second defendant in favour of the first defendant in respect of the Rs. 33,000, and his taxed costs of this suit on the same terms as to interest and otherwise as those in the said mortgage. The Court sanctioned second defendant as administrator in the creation of the mortgage of the 25th October 1901, and this further charge on the said properties.

"A new female climbing record" is a mountaineering curiosity to which a contemporary draws attention. The phrase, taken without its context, is rather baffling. The transatlantic tendency to compression has already given wide circulation to such gems as "world pilgrimage" and "art axiom" but when it attributes sex to a record we must complain. The minor question whether it is the record that is new, or whether it is the record of a "new female," does not trouble us; but it shows how these potted sentences can go wrong.

Mr. Michael Reddy, M.P. for the Birr Division of King's County, was summoned to appear before a Crimes Court at Ballymoe, county Galway, on the 24th inst., to answer charges of intimidating the occupiers of grazing land in that district, and also of inciting persons to take part in a conspiracy against such occupiers. The offence is alleged to have been committed at a meeting of the United Irish League held at Keelogues Cross on August 24. The district is one of those which were recently proclaimed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE ABOLITION OF DISCOUNT.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

TRADE ON THE CANAL.

LONDON, SEPT 25.

With reference to the much-vexed question of the abolition of discount, there was a rumour on the Manchester Exchange the other day that the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association were prepared to wink at infringements of the new by-law This statement was attributed to some of the Liverpool subscribers, and was interpreted in some quarters as an informal intimation that discount transactions, although theoretically illegal, would not be so regarded. We have been unable to discover whether the report is well founded or not, but it is conceivable that the Liverpool Association might take this way of receding from a position which has been assailed so vigorously by the spinners' organisation. The working of the two systems side by side would not be altogether free from inconvenience, but although the Liverpool authorities are doubtless satisfied that the net system, fortified by official recognition and usage, will sooner or later become universal, there are spinners who assert very confidently that if the existing discount system is made optional the movement for its abolition will collapse. In the meantime o.i.f. business in Manchester is said to have received a great stimulus. Under the by-laws of the Manchester Cotton Association brokerage is optional, and spinners who are free from obligations to brokers are buying more and more of their cotton direct. We hear that one firm has bought 20,000 bales of o.i.f. Manchester cotton since the beginning of the season. This lends an additional interest to the visit which the directors of the Manchester Cotton Association, with their friends, are to pay to the Manchester Docks. The excellence of the arrangements made by the Ship Canal Company for handling this season's importations will probably come as a surprise to those who have not already seen the improvements and extensions recently carried out.

The following extract from the circular, dated 16th September, of Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, offers material for profitable reflection upon the tone and temper of the cotton markets this season:—"The temper of the trade is bullish, as the spinners have so far not been the anxious buyers they were expected to be, and they have now seriously to consider whether or not the Government reports do not justify them in obtaining supplies at present prices. It is believed they will buy rather than wait longer, as their supplies are believed to be exhausted, though it is now admitted they must have held more than estimated, or else they would have bought more freely before this. So far there has not been a great increase in speculative, but the continued bad crop accounts given by the Government, though not confirmed by private investigation, are increasing the speculative feeling in favour of cotton. A bad Government report each week is now looked forward to with confidence by the trade, as their methods of collecting information show no change from those of last season." The last and the first sentences of this extract should be read together in the reverse order. Thus taken, the thoughtful reader will reach some such conclusion as this:—The method of the Washington Bureau is to collect and tabulate the statements and opinions of a great multitude of planters, ginning factory managers, and others throughout the cotton States as to the condition and progress of the crop, and to accept their collective tenour as a true account. But it has been shown that all these sources of information are untrustworthy, being inclined invariably to underestimate the crop, to exaggerate its drawbacks, and to minimise the favourable circumstances. As if to emphasise the warning thus clearly to be gathered from past experience, we are told that the methods of collecting information show no change from last season. The result last season was an underestimate of the crop, so lately as on 3rd December, 1901, of more than a million bales. Yet Messrs. Hubbard suggest to spinners that they must now seriously consider whether or not the Government reports do not justify them in obtaining supplies at present prices. Almost in the same breath they are told in substance that the official reports continue untrustworthy, that they are likely to be so week by week, and yet that spinners must take the reports seriously. A sensible person would naturally conclude that an authority which for years has proved completely untrustworthy should not be restored to confidence until its methods have been so far altered as to command respect.

A most interesting report from Mr. Consul Cameron on the trade and commerce of Port Said and Suez contains some striking statistics relating to the shipping passing through the canal. Three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine vessels of a total net tonnage of 10,824,000 tons and 270,000 passengers passed through the Canal in 1901, as compared with 3,441 vessels of 9,738,000 tons, in 1900. Of these 3,699 vessels, 2,685 were merchant cargo vessels, 810 mail steamers, and 204 warships and transports. The transit receipts in 1901 amounted to £4,015,456, and were higher than in any previous year, showing an increase of £390,512 over 1900. The mean net tonnage per vessel, which in 1881, was only 1,517 tons, rose to 2,743 tons in 1889, to 2,830 tons in 1900, and to 2,926 tons in 1901. The mean duration of passage for all vessels was 18 hours 41 minutes in 1901, as compared with 18 hours 32 minutes in 1900. The maximum draught allowed for ships in the Canal in 1901 was 25 feet 7 inches; from January, 1902, the maximum draught allowed has been raised to 26 feet 3 inches. Many vessels have already availed themselves of this improvement, similarly the breadth of vessels is increasing. Mr Cameron gives the officials of the Company high praise for the administration of the Canal. If we consider only merchant vessels, 2,685 of which 1,800 are British, our tonnage percentage is 71, while Germany gives 14 per cent. and France, Holland, Austria and Russia combined furnish another 14 per cent. Thus the British mercantile marine fully maintains its supremacy in spite of foreign competition and subsidies. It is worth noting that since the beginning of 1902 a new German coaling company has been established at Port Said for the purpose of coaling all German ships in transit. The coal, however, is from British collieries. Of the other five coaling firms already established, three are British and two are French.

The question of removing, or at least lowering, the fiscal barriers which impede commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada appears to be receiving more attention in the Republic than it has done for some time past. It is discussed, cautiously and tentatively, by the New York "Tribune," which may be regarded as the most authentic and intelligent newspaper representative of the Protectionist party in the States. The "Tribune" alludes at the outset to the growing tendency to invest American capital in Canadian industries as a sufficient reason for the renewal of the discussion of a Canadian reciprocity treaty. It is observed that whilst the United States is amenable to reason and justice it is not in the habit of yielding to threats and the threats of a tariff war with Canada, which proceed from some Americans who are more Canadian than the Canadians themselves, have no obvious utility. Reference is made to the preferential treatment of British productions at Canadian Custom-houses, and this is contrasted with the equal treatment by the United States of the productions of all countries. Yet Americans have not complained of this preferential arrangement. Still, note is taken of the fact that it constitutes a discrimination against American goods. The "Tribune" concludes with the following somewhat plain and outspoken statement:—"We trust we shall not give offence in mentioning some of the reasons why reciprocity has not been established between the United States and Canada. One is the general disregard of and indifference toward Canada which prevail in the United States. We do not undertake to explain this feeling or lack of feeling, but simply record the fact of its existence. Upon the subject of either commercial union with Canada or of outright annexation of the Dominion to the United States the characteristic United States attitude is one of almost complete apathy. Another reason, with apologies to our Canadian friends, is Canada's own attitude of somewhat inflated self-appreciation. Doubtless Canada is a great country, and is destined to become far greater. But she is, after all, only a colony of another and greater power, and she is in population and wealth and in indus-

trial and commercial importance actually inferior to the single State of New York, with all the other forty-four States left out of the question. A third reason is that in many respects Canadian products are competitors with our own. One of the leading principles of reciprocity is that we shall admit free or at specially low rates goods which we need but which we do not ourselves produce in sufficient quantities to supply our demand in return for like concessions upon such of our goods as will supply a demand which the other country cannot itself meet. Upon this latter basis it might not be amiss to consider the question of reciprocity with Canada. But so far as we have observed, such a limitation of the scope of reciprocity would not meet the ambitious views of our Canadian cousins."

In reference to the discovery of very important deposits of iron ore in the north-eastern part of Norway, near the little town of Vadso, on the Varanger Fjord, information has now been received that these deposits exceed by far in richness and extent the well-known Norwegian Dunderlandsdal, as well as the Swedish Luossavara and Gellivare mines. The seams of the Sydvaranger deposits are said to be from 30 to 200 metres (97 1-2—650 feet) in thickness, while at Dunderlandsdal those of 12-20 metres (39-65 feet) are considered exceptional. The richness of the ore too is, according to analysis, superior to the Dunderlandsdal ore, being on an average from 40 to 60 per cent., while the latter only averages about 30 per cent. as a rule. It may be mentioned here, by the way, that the Swedish ores of Luossavara and Gellivare show on an average from 60 to 70 per cent. In any case, the percentage of iron in the Varanger ore is high enough to make its extraction most profitable, and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that it has been resolved to commence operations on a grand scale next spring. The new iron ore area is 15 kilometres (9-3 English miles) in length, and reaches to within three-quarters of a mile from a bay leading into the Varanger Fjord, which is completely free from ice all the year round, and the taking in of ore by ships alongside some quays to be constructed at some convenient site could therefore pretty well go on without interruption during all seasons. Notwithstanding its high northerly position, the Varanger Fjord is with regard to weather conditions much more favourably situated than Lules, the port for the shipping of the Gellivare ore, which is, although in a far more southern position, ice-bound for seven or eight months in the year. It appears that German capitalists and ironmasters are particularly interested in the exploitation of this new Norwegian iron mine, but on account of its close proximity to Great Britian it would be even of more interest to our own ironmasters.

A statement published by the Imperial Institute describes the coal mines in South Africa. In Cape Colony the coal producing areas may be divided into four districts, the first comprising the largest coal mine in the Colony, the Indwe, which furnishes about half the total output. The second consists of the Cyphergat, Wallsend, Fairview, and Sterkstroom. The third contains the mines in the Molteno district, and the fourth is the smallest, including Romansfontein, Cape Collieries Mines, and Coalat's Collieries. In Natal the Dundee district is at present the best developed area, and here the seams go up to 4ft. 6in. in thickness, and yield coal of good quality. Further north, between Dundee and Ingagane, prospecting operations have revealed seams of good coal up to 6ft. in thickness, which were just being developed previous to the war. In the Newcastle district both the quality of the coal and the thickness of the seams are very variable. The principal producing mines are the Dundee Collieries, Natal Navigation Collieries, those of the St. George's Colliery Company, the Elandslaagte Collieries, and the Natal Marine Collieries. In Rhodesia the coalfield is situated some 180 miles north-west of Bulawayo, and is known to extend over 400 square miles. The seams vary from 5ft. to 16ft. in width, and as the coal lies within 40ft. of the surface it will be worked by means of inclines instead of shafts. In so large an area the quality naturally varies, but it is claimed that the coal is better than that now in use in Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal. In Zululand coal prospecting has been carried on upon the coast to the south of the Umlalazi River, but without satisfactory results. Figures are given as to amounts of different South African coal required to do the same work as one ton of Welsh coal (Ocean Merthyr), showing that the Natal coal gave the best results, its estimate being 1.102 tons, as compared with 1.562 for Vereeniging coal, 1.634 for Indwe and 1,502 for Cape Wallsend. It is anticipated that in the near future Natal coal will be delivered at Port Elizabeth and Cape Town at a price comparing favourably with that of Welsh coal.

The collection of reports on the trade of Algeria by British Consular officers in that country is of some interest. The principal products of Algeria are alfa (12,000,000 acres), cereals, cork, vegetable hair, locust beans, olive oil, fruits and vegetables, and Italian pastes. Algeria produces excellent hard wheat, giving a flour rich in gluten and consequently very good for the manufacture of Italian pastes and semolina. This industry is annually increasing in the Colony; the existing works are daily enlarging and improving their machinery. Their produce can to-day rival with advantage that of France or other countries. The figures of the imports and exports given by Mr. Vice-Consul Drummond-Hay are those for 1900. They show what an enormous proportion of the trade is with France, Mr. Vice-Consul Scratchley, at Philippeville, deals very fully with the agricultural industry. He draws attention to the marbles that can be obtained in Algeria. The quarries at Chemtoll produce the most beautiful onyx marbles in the world. The interior of the new Town Hall at Constantine is decorated with them; the grand staircase and "salle des fetes" are lavishly adorned with the most delicately veined and coloured onyx. It is a great pity that these marbles are not better known. At Philippeville, the Manchester cotton trade is quite extinct. At Oran, Mr. Vice-Consul Barber says a considerable number of threshing machines were imported last year, crops having been very good. These all came from the United Kingdom, as usual from the well-known firms of Messrs. Marshall and Sons, Gainsborough; and Ruston and Proctor. A considerable number are also expected in 1902, the crops promising to be heavier than ever before. At Bone, Mr. Vice-Consul De La Croix says the demand for sulphate of copper increases; 190 tons were imported, of which 133 tons came from the United Kingdom. Messrs. Billard and Cuzin, of Bone, are largely interested in this product. Mr. Mounaud, resident at Guelma, has lately taken out a patent for the manufacture of casks in cork-wood. An interior coating isolates the contents from contact with the cork. The consul saw a barrel of 11 gallons. It weighed 30 pounds instead of 80 pounds, which is the weight of a wooden cask of the same capacity. In warm climates these casks might be useful for conveying ice, meat, fish, fruits, &c. A great saving in the freight expenses would also be obtained, considering a cork barrel weighs two thirds-less than a wooden one.

A SUMMER IN THE CYPRUS MOUNTAINS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The story of our stalk after these wary, keen nosed beasts through the mountain mazes to Politon Krysokos I may tell another day.

For the rest, we found society, military and civil, as genial and enterprising as of yore. Tennis, cricket, and picnic expeditions into the mountains were some of the incidents of our sojourn, set in a magnificent climate in which one drank in health and vigour with every breath of the medicated atmosphere of the pines.

People who journey to the Mediterranean and Egypt in search of health, rest, or change little suspect what they are losing in this wonderful and lovely island, once revered by the ancient world as the chosen abode of the Goddess of Love herself. Had Beaconsfield's Government not gone out when it did, Cyprus would have been developed commercially and socially as well as becoming a coaling station for the navy. But these things are only delayed for a while. The future of Cyprus is becoming daily more assured with the concentration of mighty political and commercial interests in Palestine and the Levant. And the political necessities of the future, as the example of Egypt has proved recently, will doubtless create and develop the social attraction.

POWERS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

THE COMMISSIONER AND HACK VICTORIAS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, has disposed of the rule issued at the instance of one Taja Noora, owner of a number of hack victorias, calling upon Mr. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, to show cause why licences for the petitioner's ten hack victorias should not be issued to him.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared to show cause against the rule; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared in support of it.

The petitioner stated that he had been earning his living for several years by owning and plying for hire a number of public or hack victorias in Bombay. In the middle of 1901 he commenced to build ten new victorias with the intention of plying the same for hire in Bombay, and they were built in accordance with a pattern introduced by the late Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, which were then and are now commonly in vogue in Bombay. In March, 1902, he applied to Mr. Gell to grant him the necessary licences for the same under Sections 2 and 6 of the Bombay Police Act, and produced the said victorias for inspection and orders, complying with all the Police rules relating to the granting of licences, but the Police Commissioner refused to grant the licences applied for. He was advised that upon the true construction of the provisions of the Act, the Police Commissioner had no power to refuse to grant the licences applied for, except under the proviso to Section 6 of the Act, and it was, therefore, incumbent upon the Police Commissioner to grant the petitioner licences for the said victorias. It appeared, however, from the Police Commissioner's letter of the 17th March, 1902, that he refused to grant the licences not because he considered the victorias insufficiently built or otherwise unfit for the conveyance of the public, or that the petitioner was unfit to be connected with the same, but because the victorias did not conform to the pattern referred to in his letter. The petitioner's victorias were substantially built, well equipped, and in every way sufficiently fit for the conveyance of the public. He further stated that the Police Commissioner had given licences to a large number of victorias of the same pattern as the petitioner's ten victorias, and submitted that the Police Commissioner had no power to refuse to grant him the licences applied for, and that his refusal was illegal. The petitioner was unable to ascertain the existence of any rules authorising the Police Commissioner to prescribe a pattern to be conformed to by all owners of conveyances intended to be plied for hire in Bombay, and he would further contend that any rule purporting to give such authority was ultra vires and of no effect. The petitioner had, before the completion of the said victorias, purchased good and costly horses to work in the same, but owing to the refusal he had been put to a considerable loss, and his personal rights to earn a living by plying the said victorias for hire had been seriously injured. Under the circumstances the petitioner prayed for an order directing the Commissioner to grant the petitioner the necessary licences applied for.

Mr. Gell, in his affidavit, stated that he had been Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay for upwards of 21 years. It had been the object of successive Commissioners of Police in Bombay to improve the class of public conveyances in the interests of the public, and with that object changes from time to time had been introduced in the style of the conveyances. Victorias were introduced so far back as 1882, but in compliance with the wishes of the public the pattern was altered in 1893 so as to carry four passengers. This pattern continued in use till 1899 when it became apparent that the class of horses obtainable and used was not fit to pull such a heavy type of victoria, and it became necessary, in the opinion of Mr. Hartley Kennedy, the then Commissioner of Police, to reduce the carrying capacity of public victorias to three passengers, and to take steps to see that conveyance lighter in weight should be introduced. Mr. Hartley Kennedy then decided that no new conveyance thereafter built of the old pattern should be licensed. The petitioner had admitted that the victorias for which he now sought to have licences are of the old obsolete pattern condemned by Mr. Kennedy, and that they had to be built by him after the directions that had been issued. Mr. Gell further stated that he was justified in refusing to licence a style of victoria which, in his opinion, was undesirable and unfit as a public conveyance in Bombay, having regard to the interests and wants of the public, and the quality of the horses obtainable and available, for use in Bombay in public conveyances. Actuated by those considerations he had exercised his discretion, and refused to grant the petitioner the licences applied for.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, in delivering judgment, said the petitioner in this matter asked the Court to order the Police Commissioner to licence his new victorias. The Commissioner had refused the licenses applied for on the ground that the conveyances did not conform to the pattern introduced by Mr. Kennedy. The word "conveyance" had no reference to the quality of the horses, it only meant the carriage. The Public Conveyance Act did not give the Commissioner the power to fix the pattern of a public conveyance, and the Police Commissioner had no power to refuse to licence a carriage which was entirely new and well fitted. From the affidavits it appeared that the applicant had notice and was aware of the pattern introduced by Mr. Kennedy. His Lordship directed the Police Commissioner to forthwith issue licences to the petitioner for his new victorias. As to costs his Lordship ordered that the Police Commissioner should bear his own costs and pay half the costs of the applicant.

"WHERE THE SUN (LIGHT) NEVER SETS."

VISIT OF THE INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT TO PORT SUNLIGHT.

To those members of the Indian Army who have been privileged to visit England, the memory of the reception which they received by all classes in the Mother Country will never fade. Wherever they went there was an enthusiastic welcome. But nowhere was the welcome more cordial than at Port Sunlight, the village which is known all over the world as the home of Sunlight Soap. Messrs. Lever Brothers took advantage of the visit paid by our brothers to Liverpool, and invited them to view their works and village. The invitation was accepted, and on Monday, July 28th, the entire contingent, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, travelled by special steamer from Liverpool to New Ferry, where they were met by the Port Sunlight Silver Prize Band, and escorted to Port Sunlight, about a mile-and-a-half away, through gaily-decked streets lined with cheering crowds of people. Flags and banners were displayed at every point, and the day being gloriously fine, the scene was most enchanting. As the stalwart soldiers marched along, many complimentary remarks were heard, and the impression they created was highly flattering. Mr. W. H. Lever, the Chairman and founder of the company, received the contingent at the door of the Offices, and each detachment was guided through the works by an official. The reserve so noticeable in the Indian soldiery was somewhat broken down, as wonder after wonder was viewed; and many expressions of delight and astonishment passed from man to man as they visited the various departments. After leaving the works, the detachments were re-formed, and entered Holmes Hall—a large and handsome dining room for the work girls—where the officers and men were entertained with light refreshments, fruit, cigars, cigarettes, &c. Before leaving the hall each man was presented with a book containing views of the Village and Works, describing in detail many points of interest to the visitor, and also a cardbox containing sample tablets of Sunlight Soap. Each box bearing labels in the seven principal Indian languages. The men were charmed with their visit and those who could speak a little English expressed their regret that they had only been able to stay such a short time. To the villagers the sight of a body of men of such splendid physique and attired in such varied uniforms was educational, and the distinctly polite, gentlemanly manner of all the soldiers impressed everyone. There was at no time the slightest semblance of rushing or crowding. Everything was done in the most orderly style, and where favours were conferred the soldiers were profuse in their thanks. On the other hand, our Indian brothers will take back to their countrymen and to their loved ones in India pleasant stories of their visit to Port Sunlight, and a tangible gift with ample and easily read descriptions of the uses of that Sunlight Soap of which they have often heard, which has made the pretty village on the Mersey possible and famous.

THE Rev. J. C. Wilcox, Vicar of Shopscombe, Stroud, told a reporter recently—"When a Cambridge undergraduate some seventeen years ago, I remember delivering at the rooms of the men of my College an invitation to an Evangelistic Mission. It was a letter from Mr. J. H. Pigott and concluded as follows:—'I have had plenty of opportunities of seeing life. I have been gold digging in California, coffee planting in Ceylon, salmon fishing in North-West America. I have no doubt that I shall interest you, and I trust I may be a real help to you.' This is the Pigott who now claims to be the Messiah, an Agapemone, etc., and is several other things which he does not claim."

MILLIONAIRES OF INDIA.

THE WEALTH OF THE PARSEES.

BY A. SARATH KUMAR GHOSH.

THE recent announcement that Mr. Nowrojee Manockji Wadia is about to convert a million pounds, his entire fortune, into a public trust for charitable purposes, is one more testimony alike to the wealth and the munificence of the Parsees of India. Regarding the first, it is a striking proof of the general topsy-turvidem of India (as judged from the Western standpoint) that practically the entire commercial wealth of a country of 200,000,000 people should be in the hands of a community numbering less than 90,000.

The "wealth of India" is a myth. India is the land of extremes; of millions of underfed peasants on the one hand, and of a jewelled galaxy of millionaire rajahs and Parsees on the other. Regarding the latter, the name that stands out most prominently is that of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the recognised head of the Parsees of India. A splendid example of energy and enterprise—qualities that are, indeed, typical of the Parsees—the Jeejeebhoy family is of the humblest origin. A century ago, when the British Empire in India was being formed out of the crumbling ruins of the Mogul and the Mahratta, and all India was in chaos, the ancestor of the Jeejeebhoys was a poor lad, striving to gain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Then, no sooner were modern methods of economics introduced into the country than this humble lad forthwith dreamt of millions. He started in business as a small merchant. So far the entire foreign trade of India had been in English hands—those of the East India Company. Now, for the first time, an Eastern entered the field.

In the absence of competition on the part of the conservative Hindus, he increased his business, prospered, and finally amassed a fortune of two million sterling. For his purpose India was a virgin soil, a new country as yet unexploited by modern methods—even as was the United States a generation ago; the cause of his success the same as that of the first American millionaires.

INDIA'S FIRST BARONET.

Because of his splendid munificence he was created first a K. C. B., and then a baronet—the first in India. For, it be amassed a fortune, he knew how to spend it. He gave away a million pounds, half his fortune, in charities. Hospitals, colleges, and rest-houses were founded and endowed by him.

The present baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the third from the founder, succeeded in 1877, and since then has well maintained the traditions of his house. With increasing wealth he has increased the aim and purpose of his philanthropy. And no better proof could be given of the appreciation and gratitude of his countrymen than the general delight with which his selection to represent Bombay at the recent Coronation was received by all its citizens.

Hardly less conspicuous is the Petit family. Even as the Jeejeebhoys made their fortunes in foreign trade, the Petits made theirs in cotton spinning. Half a century ago the first cotton mill in Bombay was founded by a Parsee—the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. Though confining himself solely to the spinning of yarns, he succeeded in accumulating considerable wealth.

Then the Petits went with one better; for in 1855 Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit erected the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill, which not only spun yarns but wove cloth. This venture was so great a success that in 1860 Mr. Dinshaw was induced to erect another mill, the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, thus named in memory of his father. The investment proved so profitable that several cotton mills were started by Mr. Dinshaw, one after another in rapid succession. Speedily he became the largest shareholder in the six leading cotton mills of Bombay—the Manockjee Petit Mill, the Dinshaw Petit Mill, the Victoria, the Mazagon, the Framjee Petit, and the Gordon Mills.

Besides spinning and weaving, Mr. Dinshaw also directed his attention to the manufacture of thread, hosiery, and fancy goods, and to the dyeing of yarns.

FROM LANCASHIRE TO BOMBAY.

At the present day many cotton mills are working in Bombay, and more will soon be started. Already the entire yarn supply of India, and to some extent of China and Japan, is furnished by the Bombay mills. No doubt these yarns are now of the coarser kind, but the day must come when the Bombay factories will also learn to spin yarns of the highest "count." Then the sceptre of the Eastern trade in cotton cloth must pass from Lancashire to Bombay. And all due to the energy, the foresight, the enterprise of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

For his splendid philanthropy, rivaling that of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, he, too, was made a baronet, in 1890. And now, both by marriage and by commercial partnership, the Petit family is closely allied with those of the other Parsee millionaires of India—the Wadias, the Ready moneys, the Camas. Mr. Nowrojee Manockji Wadia, whose recent gift of a million pounds to charity has been already mentioned, is the foremost of these.

These represent Parsee enterprise on the western side of India; on the eastern it is no less singular. The two great modern industries of India are cotton and jute. The Petits and the Wadias had captured the cotton on the Bombay side. It remained for the Mehtas to cross over to the Bengal side and capture the jute.

One would have imagined that the Tagores, the great Hindu family of Bengal (whose heir, the Maharajah Kumar Tagore was here for the Coronation as the representative of Calcutta), would not have permitted this veritable mine of wealth to escape their notice. But with the usual disdain of high-class Hindus they scorned to soil their hands with commerce.

And now because of Parsee enterprise jute mills are arising all along the Hooghly bank. Already they have made such progress (chiefly because of the nearness of raw jute and coal) that a generation hence they will wrest from Dundee its entire Asiatic trade in jute.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, the pioneer of the concern, became one of the most distinguished citizens of Calcutta and ultimately its sheriff. And perhaps following his venture some other millionaire Parsee will now cross over from the Bombay side and give a new impetus to the working of the coal mines of Bengal. Then others will take up the iron in the Central Provinces and the copper in Behar.

FEW BUT VIGOROUS.

Why not? The commercial success of the Parsees is but a manifestation of a subtle law of economics which postulates that "in a conservative community minorities must rise to the surface." Driven from Persia thirteen centuries ago by a religious persecution, the Parsees found an asylum in India. But though kindly received by the Hindus—they were indeed of the same Aryan race as the Hindus—the rigorous caste laws of the latter barred the possibility of intermarriage between them. Thus the Parsees remained small in number but ever active, ever vigilant, ever looking for an opportunity for material progress.

The opportunity came at last with British rule. The high-caste Hindu still scorned to enter into commerce, the low-caste could have no power for so doing; likewise the Moslem, forbidden by the Koran to practise usury, could not compete under modern conditions. Thus the Parsee, having no caste laws and no Koran, was left without a competitor in the field.

That he has fully deserved his material success there can be no question. "Good thoughts, good words, good deeds," these are the maxims of his faith. Let the munificence of Jeejeebhoy, of Petit, of Wadia, testify to the good deeds.

He has also rendered a public service to all India—at least from the modern standpoint. He has shaken India out of her lethargy; he has shown her that in the twentieth century it is wealth that makes the man—not caste nor lineage.

India will surely take this lesson to heart. And a generation hence, when the armies of Europe are booted with the skin of the sacred cow from some factory in the heart of India, perchance a high-caste Brahmin will be found at the head of it. "Ye shades of Manu, what a revolution."—Daily Express.

A LORD ROBERTS' STORY.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

I have been waiting, says the "Tatler," for the usual Lord Roberts recognition story this coronation time. At last, however, we are spared the distress of thinking that "Bobs" is losing his really astounding memory. The following incident may be taken as being thoroughly authenticated. It is as follows—as told to me:—On the great day, as the Commander-in-Chief was riding to the Horse Guards it was seen that he wore an absent look. The crowd feared that he had forgotten some essential accoutrement. Lord Roberts, however, ended the suspense. He had only forgotten the usual incident. The way was kept by a long line of Indian troops. "Bobs" turned his horse straight for a colossal Indian. "Give me your hand," he said sternly. The young trooper shivered. "I remember you," said "Bobs" "saw you in your mother's arms when I entered Kandahar. Wasn't that so?" The trooper hesitated. But his Sergeant came to the rescue with "Say, 'Yes, my lord,' you fool!" The Trooper did so, of course, and "Bobs" went on with, tear in his eye for old sake's sake

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It radicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

EUROPEAN PIRATES.

SENTENCED AT SHANGHAI.

Charles Brown and Robert Smith, the chief actors in the escapade of August 10 with the schooner Agnes, belonging to Geo. A. Derby and C. W. Quelch, have been found guilty of piracy. Smith will go to jail for nine months and Brown for one year, after which he may escape deportation only by furnishing security for good behaviour.

According to the story presented in court, Brown and Smith had no notion of turning buccaneers at any stage of proceedings, August 10 came on Sunday. Meeting at the Astor House bar that morning they agreed that midsummer life in Shanghai was hot and dull. Brown suggested relief in a trip on a schooner and Smith, having taken several drinks, said he would like to go along. A man named Plant also thought a trip would do him good. Smith was to furnish provisions.

At about seven o'clock that evening Smith went into Yuen Tah's compradore store and, representing himself as the steward of the Agnes, ordered a lot of provisions put up consisting of a dozen bottles of whiskey, cigars, cigarettes, canned goods and ham, saying that he would return for them later. Upon his return he was accompanied by Brown and another man, and he informed the storekeeper that the captain would pay for the goods when they reached the ship. The packages were given to a coolie and a shroff was sent along with them to collect the money.

When the ship was reached the captain was not there, and after waiting a while Smith said to the shroff the captain wouldn't be on board that night but that he would send the money to the store in the morning. The shroff thinking everything all right and having heard from the lowdah that Mr. Derby, of the American Consulate, was master of the boat, went ashore with the coolie.

Smith said to the lowdah that he and his companions were friends of his masters and that they wished to take a sail down the river to Woosung.

The lowdah refused to start the boat, and was taken below to his bunk, where Smith kept watch over him while Brown and the other man loosened the boat from her moorings and got her under way. Several times during the night the lowdah tried to get away or shout to some passing boat but his guardian kept him down and held his hand over his mouth. In the morning the boat went ashore just this side of Black Point and the lowdah, making his escape, got back to Shanghai and reported to his master.

Mr. Derby telephoned his partner, Mr. Quelch, and hiring a steam launch went in pursuit. On boarding the "Agnes" they secured the men with ropes and brought them back to Shanghai, at the same time bringing the "Agnes" in tow. The third man, Plant, an American, got away when the boat ran ashore, but has since been captured and will soon have to stand trial in the American Court.

Mr. Derby and Mr. Quelch testified that when they reached the schooner, the men aboard, while far from sober were by no means incapable of handling the vessel. The lowdah told a straight-forward story.

Smith testified that he had no thought beyond joining in a picnic party. Brown had asked him to get the provisions, which he did thinking that the party would all chip in and pay for them on their return in a day or so. He said the lowdah had been very agreeable all the time and he had never had any provocation to hit him or hold him down. Smith said he was drunk, was having a good time and thought everything all right.

Brown put up the same defence and said he had run the boat ashore in the morning because he was getting sober and in thinking it over began to be afraid it would turn out seriously.

In summing up the cases, Duncan McNeill, Crown Advocate, asked the jury to consider the questions, why the men had provided such large quantities of canned goods, including alum for purifying water, and if they were so drunk they did not realize what they were doing, how they could have bought the provisions, gone aboard the boat, loosed her moorings, raised the sails, and gone down the river. H. G. Brushfield, attorney for the defence, asked the jury to consider the condition of such men out of employment. The most natural thing for them to do would be to drink, which had gotten them into a state of not being helplessly drunk but beyond the point of reasoning clearly. He went on to show that the boat was not properly fitted for a long cruise; hence the men had no intention of sealing. The jury was out twenty minutes.—'Shanghai Times.'

QUEENSLAND AND FEDERATION.

IN the Queensland Assembly on September 25 Plunkett moved—"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable the Government should at an early date take steps to bring about the separation of Queensland from the federal union in order that the State may control its own finances, customs, defence and other matters enjoyed by it before the union." Mr. Plunkett said the people throughout the State was anxious to get out of the union. The Federal Government had taken away in the customs the only profitable means of revenue. They proposed to raise loans which the State would have to pay interest on.

Mr. Philp, the Premier, said that although he was unable to support the motion in its present form he was prepared to assist as far as possible to bring about a better condion of affairs. He was still a believer in federation but he was no believer in the present Federal Government. The only constitutional way to dissolve the union would be to get the Federal Parliament to refer the matter again to the people, and the present Federal Government were not likely to agree to this. But Queensland could at the next election return men who, if they could not get matters improved would be pledged to have the whole question remitted to the electors. He hoped Queensland would never ask relief from the Federal Government. They only wanted justice and to be allowed to work their internal affairs in their own way. He thought instead of passing the present motion the House ought to pass a motion expressing dissatisfaction with regard to the administration of the Federal Government.

The debate was adjourned.

A meeting, at which there was an attendance of 400 people, was held in Brisbane to discuss the position of Queensland under federation. A resolution was adopted to the effect: That in view of the unworkable and oppressive character of the federal constitution in its relations to Queensland a petition be forwarded to the State Parliament praying that the name of Queensland be struck off the constitution." It was decided to form a separation league, and send copies of the petition throughout the State for signature.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General Bombay

Command, Poona, 10th October 1902.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lancers—Major W J Peyton C M G 2nd Squadron Commander to be 2nd in Command vice Major C E Bellf-Bivar deceased dated 25th July 1902.

The Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Boy Lt Cavalry—Lieut G J G Young I M S to the medical charge pro tem vice Major H F Cleveland I M S appointed Staff Officer Army Bearer Corps Bombay Command.

6th Bo Cavalry—Capt H T Naylor Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant vice Capt E A Fagan vacated dated 30th June 1902.

7th Bo Lancers—Capt H N Rooms 3rd Squadron Commander, and Captain F L Vincent 4th Squadron Commander to move up in grade on succession vice Major W J Peyton C M G appointed 2nd in Command, dated 28th July 1902; Captain J Talbot Squadron Officer to be 4th Squadron Commander vice Captain F L Vincent and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Kathiawar States Imperial Cavalry, dated 28th July 1902; and Captain C B Loring Squadron Officer to be 4th Squadron Commander, pro tem, vice Capt J Talbot, dated 28th July 1902.

21st Bo Inf—Lieut E C Kensington Double Company Officer to be Quarter-Master with effect from the 12th Sept 1902.

The undermentioned Officers posted to the Bombay Command are attached as Supernumeraries to the Battalions specified with a view to qualify for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut W Greatwood East Kent Regt to 2nd Batln Suffolk Regt; 2nd Lieut J. T. Kirby, Royal Warwickshire Regt, to 2nd Batln Oxfordshire Lt Infy.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that Captain W. C. Hunter, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now on leave in England on medical certificate, having been found fit by a Medical Board for service at home, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Cheshire Regiment and joined that appointment on 1st Sept.

Examination in Tactical Fitness for Command,—With reference to G O C C No 636 of 1902 it is notified that a Board constituted as under assembled at Quetta on 27th, 29th and 30th Sept 1902:—

President,—Brigadier-Genl J H S Craigie Commanding Sind Dist.

Members—Lieut-Col A Keene D S O Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery Quetta G A Gott, 7th Bombay Lancers.

The following candidates were permitted to appear before the Board:—Major O'Donnell 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regt; Major F W G Wadeson 5th Bo Cav; Major C Tritton 4th Bo Rifles, Major C G Nurse 13th Bo Infy, Capt H F Walters 2ith Baluchistan Infy, Major J C Hollway 28th Bombay Pioneers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Wilde, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE UNKNOWN HUSBAND.

SCORES OF GIRLS WANT TO WED A PRIVATE.

A RELENTLESS bombardment of Bow-street Police Court by letters in feminine hand-writing has been proceeding for several days.

The musty archives of the court do not reveal such another phenomenon.

From all parts of the kingdom come the missives all breathing love and tender hopes, and—all addressed to Mr. Hall the court missionary.

We hasten to add, however, that this gentleman is only an intermediary in the case. The object of this deluge of devotion is one Thomas Atkins, shortly returning home from India, whose appeal to the missionary to find him a wife was published in the "Express."

Since that momentous day Mr. Hall has known no peace.

This voluntary sacrifice on the altar of matchmaking says pathetically that he "denied himself a nice walk in the country in order to reply to as many of his correspondents as possible.

Stacks of notes, scented and unscented, some with monograms and some without, occupy the missionary by day and haunt him by night.

Housemaids, barmaids, widows, spinsters, shopkeepers and cooks; blue-eyed damsels, and girls with red hair—they are all represented.

"I have money in the bank and three acres of land," says one practical writer. But she does not send a photograph.

Another sends a photograph, and chirps, "I love soldiers very much."

"Who is he? What is his address?" ask the more cautious. For—touching testimony to the trust of womenkind in the British Army!—not one of the fair applicants knows the name, age, description, or even the regiment of the desirable husband.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hall lives laborious days enlightening them, in batches. If that unknown Tommy Atkins knew in how many English householders he is thought about as a matrimonial possibility he would be startled. One epistle to Mr. Hall has received suggests another possibility. It is from a widow who, apparently thinking that she has no chance in the race for the soldier, says she would not mind marrying a man just leaving prison, "providing," she adds, "he intends to lead a better life.

Here is the court missionary's great opportunity. Why should he not open a matrimonial bureau for the reformation of released prisoners by marriage?

"I WANT A SUITER."

INGENUOUS LOVE-LETTERS.

If any other eligible young man besides the soldier in Bengal wants a wife, the Bowstreet Police Court missionary will, no doubt, be glad to be useful.

At present he has an embarrassingly large selection of girls. Here are a few selections from the latest letters to hand:—"Mr. Hall seeing your advertisement of a soldier being searching for a wife, I thought I would apply as I want a suiter. I am now 21, I am respectable, and I am well domesticated and has money." On reading the——," writes another, "I saw there of a young man who wanted a young woman, and he is now a privet soldier. Well I trust this young man is respectable because I have tried always myself to be so. I am writing to ask, says a thief, if your correspondence is a Christian and teatoteller. If so would you kindly, etc. I am a Christian, a Baptist, and a parliomsid at the above address age 35. In a corner of one envelope was written "Run postman, run," by an impatient damsel.

Only one writer sent a sealed unaddressed letter with a note requesting Mr. Hall to "Kindly forward this to the soldier who requires a wife." It has been duly forwarded.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1903:—Mr R B Wood, Mr J S Heaney and Mr R E Holland.

The services of Mr Jnanendranath Gupta of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr W R Lawrence C I E on return from leave resumed charge of the office of Private Secy to H E the Viceroy from Mr H W Carnduff on the afternoon of the 26th Sept.

The services of Major F Wyville-Thomson M B I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Central Committee for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi with effect from the 15th Oct.

The services of Mr B G Geidt of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 5th Sept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Col St G C Gore R E having on return from leave resumed charge of the Office of the Surveyor General of India Major F B Longe R E reverted to his officiating appointment of Deputy Surveyor Genl from the 29th Sept

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kashinath Vithal Sup Rajputana Agency Office is appointed to be Extra Asst Commr 3rd grade Kekri with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mir Sayyid Husain Depy Magte Kekri is appointed to be Depy Magte Beawar with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Mr J A Devenish Executive Engr 1st grade are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Engineer of the Bharatpur State.

Lieut L E Brown I S C 3rd Sikh Inf is appointed to be Reserve Officer for employment with the Frontier Irregular Corps in the N-W Frontier Province with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The services of Major F W P Macdonald Indian Staff Corps a Political Agent of the 3rd class are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on settlement work.

Captain B E M Gurdon C I E D S O I S C a Political Agent of the 4th (offg 2nd) class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th Oct 1902 and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 264 and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Capt R L'Estrange I S C a Political Asst of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class is posted at Asst Political Agent at Chitral.

Capt F McConaghey I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class is posted as Asst Political Agent at Chilas.

Capt S B A Patterson I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class and is posted as an Asst to the Agent to the Gov Gen in Rajputana.

The services of Capt E O'Brien I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 20th Oct 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Asst to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt A H O Spence I S C Asst Insptg Officer Central India Imperial Service Cavalry for six months. Pension service, 13th year commenced 1st March 1902.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G B Bleazby is posted temporarily as Depy Accountant Genl United Provinces with effect from the 26th of Sept

Mr J F Finlay C S I is placed on special duty in this Dept from the 26th of Sept to the 14th of Oct 1902 both days inclusive.

Mr W J Bryning is appointed Chief Supdt in the Local Audit Dept of the Office of the Accountant Genl Bengal with effect from the 1st of Oct 1902 vice Mr T Smith transferred to the Military Accounts Dept.

Mr F L Carvalho a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant Genl Madras is appointed Chief Superintendent in that office with effect from the 25th of Sept 1902 vice Mr W J Bryning.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F Shakespear 4th Bengal

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Lancet," referring to the cases of supposed ptomaine poisoning traced to pork pies purchased from a pork-butcher at Derby, says:—"We understand that Dr. Delepine is of opinion that the meat or the jelly, or both, used in the pies became infected in the course of preparation, whilst the flour, lard, and seasoning of the pies were not contaminated. He further shows that animals inoculated with the bacillus have died, and the same variety of bacillus has been isolated from the blood of those animals. If these statements have been correctly reported, the present outbreak cannot accurately be termed one of 'ptomaine' poisoning. The symptoms were caused apparently by the toxines eliminated by the colon bacillus, and their pathology would materially differ from previous outbreaks which have been due to alkaloids formed by decomposition of organic substances due to putrefactive organisms." The "Medical Press" says:—"It has long been known that pies were prone to become poisonous, especially those savoury articles prepared from rabbit and veal or pork. Science at length discovered that the contamination arose from bacterial invasion, with the subsequent formation of ptomaines, and there the matter rests for the present. . . . There can be little doubt that sooner or later bacteriologists will devise some quick and simple method of determining the presence of injurious ptomaines in food. Then, and not till then, will it be possible effectually to supervise the large and important industry which supplies the public with meat pies."

The total value of the fish caught and landed in the United Kingdom during 1901 was over £9,000,000. Haddock and herrings produced £2,237,196 and £2,028,781 respectively. A little over a halfpenny a pound only was received for herrings (0.62d.), and three halfpence a pound was received for haddocks. Whether considered from the point of view of quantity or of money value, these two fishes are the most important of those caught off our coasts. It is to be feared, nevertheless, that a small proportion only of the poor of the country have been able to obtain either of these in an appetising form at a low price. Many of these fishes are in a state of partial decomposition when they are cured, and the methods employed are neither wholesome nor cleanly. If the fish-curers were more careful to ensure a good and uniform quality in their output, they would enormously increase their trade and their profit. It is because fish preserved in this country is of such uncertain quality that the fashion of relying so much on foreign produce has become so very general, and that sardines are so highly esteemed. It is said that the English sprat tinned in this country is now transported to France, that it may be duly labelled and consigned to England for the benefit of those who eat "sardines" and practise "economy" at the same time. Good bloaters and kippers are superior in all respects to the cheaper sorts of "sardines," but at the present time they are not readily obtainable, although nearly 2,000,000 barrels of herrings were exported last year, chiefly to Germany.

Bristol has not yet come to the end of her Coronation celebrations. One interesting festivity has been reserved for the evenings of September 29 and 30, and October 1, when Mr. Joseph Storrs Fry will entertain the employees of Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Ltd., to tea in the Colston Hall. The married men will be invited to bring their wives and the guests will number altogether between 5,000 and 6,000. Mr. Joseph Storrs Fry, the chairman of the company, who originated the idea, has personally undertaken the entertainment of the huge party. Mr. Fry will preside, and the Lord Mayor and other well-known citizens have accepted invitations to be present.

The world eats so much that is tinned, bottled, and preserved that there are fewer questions more acute than that of the relative noxiousness of the food preservatives commonly employed. Dr. W. H. Wiley, of the Chemistry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to have charge of a boarding house, in which exhaustive experiments in this direction are to be made. Boarders of intelligence will be chosen, and they will have to promise not to eat anything that is not provided by the establishment. Each inmate will keep a diary describing his symptoms, or the absence of them, and will be weighed night and morning, and undergo other tests. No one, however, will know whether the food he eats is pure or doctored by borax, boric acid, or other preservative. It is an experiment that approaches the horrible, but if it leads to a clear condemnation of many adulterants now more than shrewdly suspected to be deleterious, good may come of it. It is expected to be followed by stringent pure food legislation, or standardisation of food. At present restrictions are too numerous to be really effective, while they prove very annoying to the manufacturer. Standardization will no doubt mean the complete condemnation of many colouring matters and preservatives.

It has now been well ascertained that the number of dust particles in the air, small in the open country, increase enormously as we approach the centres of human habitation. According to "Engineering," results obtained by Dr. Aitken show that air from the wilds of Argyleshire contained only a little over 200 particles per cubic centimetre. On the summit of Ben Nevis the dust particles numbered about 300 per cubic centimetre; while in London they numbered 150,100, and in Paris 210,000 per cubic centimetre. Although in a general way there is a relation between the number of dust particles present and the sources of human pollution, the increase in the number of particles is not always in proportion to the density of the population. A small village or town sometimes has air as polluted as that of a large city, and this is explained by the fact that with the increase in size of a city there is not only an increase in the number of particles in the air close to the ground, but also an increase in the depth of the polluted stratum of air over the city.

Sir James Crichton-Browne states that a detailed examination of the condition of work in each of twenty-two principal dusty trades brought out clearly that the dust was primarily at fault in causing their unhealthiness. Dust making its way to the lungs sets up irritation that may lead to inflammation. The air of our towns is loaded with soot and dust, of mineral and organic origin, and ventilation and humidity are the means by which we might combat it. Wind and rain are the great dust destroyers, and every means should be taken by public authorities to ensure them free play.

The physical deterioration of town populations is not peculiar to this country, and one notices with particular interest that in Germany it has by no means been arrested by the practically universal military training. The "Politisch-Anthropologische Revue" has lately published some figures compiled by Dr. Dade, which show that the fitness for military service of the Berlin population has fallen continuously and seriously since 1893, from 45·39 per cent. in that year to 31.74 per cent. in 1899. In 1900 there was a slight improvement to 32 per cent. In 1891 the proportion of fitness for service was only 30.18 per cent., and in 1892 only 33.56. In the Province of Brandenburg, without Berlin, the proportions were 53.04 in 18.96 and 53.51 in 1900. In the Province of East Prussia, which is mainly agricultural, the figures are strikingly different. There the proportion of fitness for service was 66.49 in 1896, and 66.27 in 1900.

The discovery of the remains of a fossil man in Kansas is likely to be the precursor of other interesting finds. Professors S. W. Williston and Erasmus Haworth, of the Kansas State University, have visited the excavations that have been made, exposing the entire section of the tunnel in which the skeleton was found. The tunnel is ten feet wide, seven feet high, with arched top, and 72 feet long. One-third of it is filled with limestone and other debris, and here the skeleton was found. The top two-thirds of the tunnel is occupied by a horizontally stratified water deposit of fine loess, and this continues to the surface of the ground twenty feet above where the skeleton was found. A quarter of a mile to the southward the loess forms uplands about 200 feet above the Missouri. The skeleton was evidently entombed at the beginning of the loess deposition, which would refer it to the Iowan stage of the glacial period, that is, while ice still enveloped Northern Iowa and nearly all of Missouri and Minnesota. The Lansing skeleton, as it will hereafter be called, is thus from two to three times as old as the stone implements and quartz chips occurring in glacial gravel and sand beds at Trenton, New Jersey, and Little Falls, Minnesota, but not so old as those in the Somme Valley and in Southern England.

The Greek Archæological Society has resolved, the Athens correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs, to carry out extensive excavations on the site of the celebrated temple of Here in the Ægean Island of Samos. The Inspector-General of Antiquities leaves Athens at once to superintend the work.

LORD ROBERTS IMPRESSES COMMANDING OFFICERS.

ARMY SHOOTING UNSATISFACTORY.

Lord Roberts has issued a special Army order on the subject of musketry. "Considerable as has been the improvement in the shooting," he says, "during the last few years, our experience in South Africa has brought home to us the fact that our soldiers cannot as yet take the fullest advantage of the admirable weapon which has been placed in their hands, or use it with that skill and precision which are so essential to success in war. While I deeply regret that this should be the case, I am not surprised at it, for I know from many years anxious watching over the progress of rifle shooting in our army how comparatively few officers take any real interest in this—by far the most important—part of the soldiers' training, particularly those who belong to the cavalry and infantry branches of the service.

"Too frequently the musketry cours is still looked upon as a somewhat irksome business which has to be got through as quickly as possible, and sufficient consideration is seldom given as to whether the results achieved are satisfactory or not. Success or failure in rifle shooting depends entirely upon the officers, and I now most earnestly desire to impress upon them the imperative necessity for their becoming experts in the use of the rifle themselves, and for assisting me in carrying out a far more complete and finished system of instruction than exists at present.

"As a first step in this direction it is essential that young soldiers should be more carefully prepared to profit by the lessons of the rifle range, and that they may be able so to profit they must be taught everything which concerns the rifle, and how to handle it with ease and confidence before they are introduced to the ranges."

After giving instructions as to technical detail, Lord Roberts continues: "I am convinced that straight shooting, which is the result of careful training, is at least as important on the modern battlefield as tactical combinations, to the practice of which so much time and trouble are now devoted. It will be well for all to recollect that the best tactics may fail if when the climax of the struggle is reached a superiority of fire cannot be established.

"I cannot, therefore too strongly impress on every general officer commanding that it is his most important duty to attain and maintain a high standard of efficiency in musketry throughout all ranks in his command, and, being convinced that this can only be attained by the exercise of constant personal interest and supervision on the part of the senior officers, I shall hold every general officer commanding personally responsible that he, by whatever means he may consider best, will endeavour to attain a standard which can only be considered satisfactory when it has attained the highest efficiency."

ROMANCE OF BURNT SHIP.

DUMB PASSENGER SAID TO BE THE OWNER.

The arrest at North Shields of John Baker, believed to be Captain Leinster, who vanished eight years ago when on bail pending trial, on suspicion of firing the steamship Richmond, is the latest chapter in a strange romance of the sea.

In 1894 the Richmond, recalls the "North Mail" of Newcastle, had been on a voyage to Tripoli and Algiers, and afterwards came back to the Thames, discharging part of her cargo at London.

It appears that Leinster had been with the Richmond between Tripoli and Algiers, and was in London when the vessel arrived there. He informed the captain that a deaf and dumb passengar would join the vessel, and that he had given the latter a passage to the Tyne.

On joining the vessel the expected passenger handed to the captain a note signed "T. S. Leinster." He kept his bunk and took little food during the passage, but some of the witnesses alleged that he had been seen walking about the deck at night.

A fire was discovered to have broken out among the esparto grass during the passage to the Tyne, and the passenger was suspected of being the cause of the outbreak.

The Richmond entered Shields Harbour with the cargo still on fire, but the river police were successful in saving the vessel from total destruction by sinking her.

Meanwhile the passenger had mysteriously disappeared from the vessel. Capt. Leinster about the same time was alleged to have been seen in South Shields attired in clothes somewhat similar to those worn by the passenger, but minus a beard, which the passengar had worn.

The steamer was afterwards raised and it was alleged that two tins which had contained paraffin oil, and which had been wrenched open, were found lying among the esparto grass.

The police came to the conclusion that Leinster and the deaf mute were one and the same person, and arrested the captain.

Now, after eight years, he has apparently gone back to Shields to be arrested again.

EMPEROR REPORTED DEAD.

THE "Figaro" has received from a private correspondent at Seoul a telegram dated September 24 announcing the death of the Emperor of Korea.

"It is persistently reported at Seoul," telegraphs the correspondent, "that the Emperor of Korea is dead. The three conflicting elements here, National, Russian, and Japanese have each a candidate for the succession.

In publishing this communication the "Figaro" states that it has every reason for believing it to be true with the necessary reservation which the correspondent himself expresses.

The struggles of which Korea has been the theatre and the international complications which she has narrowly escaped give to this despatch a most important aspect.

No news has been received in official circles in London concerning the reported death of the Emperor of Korea.

"AS HAPPY AS A KING."

This old saying, like a good many others, is founded upon ignorance, and, therefore, completely misleading. As a matter of fact, kings have rather less of happiness than falls to the share of most private men. Take at random from history the lives of any fifty kings you will, and compare them with the lives of any fifty private men, also taken at random, and I'll wager you my last six pence you'll find the balance of happiness inclines heavily to the private men. To be heralded by drum and trumpet wherever you go, to be spoken of either in terms of the extremest adulation or of vulgar abuse, and to serve as a target for the revolver practice of every crank who nurses a grievance, is not quite the life a wise man would choose if his will had any thing to do with the matter. "I wish I were a king," said Jones to his friend Brown; "not what is now-a days called a king, but a real king as of old—one with authority to have a few people killed now and again when he felt like it." "You are neither a king or a man," replied Brown, "but an ass without ability to eat thistle." Brown was right. Of all ambitions which sway mortal man, that which cost imperial Cæsar his life—ambition to become a king—has least of wisdom in it, and is only to be accounted for by the monstrous fallacy of supposing that kings are, *per se* happier than other men. These thoughts occur to us in considering the case of Mr. William Highett, of 7, Elder Street, Adelaide, S.A., who, we were about to say, was as happy as a king until about three years ago. But that wouldn't be right. With his youthfulness, his health, strength, and splendid physique, Mr. Highett should have been, and doubtless was happier than any king who could be named. Mr. Highett writes thus on the 10th of March, 1902:—I am a native of South Australia, twenty-five years of age, and until three years ago never knew what it was to be seriously ill. At that period I was engaged in bush work, right in the heart of the rough North East District. The work was extremely laborious, the food coarse, and the climate red hot. These conditions completely broke down my health. I grew weak and thin, continually felt out of sorts, and would get up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed. There was a tight feeling, a distressing sense of oppression about the chest, and I was much troubled by flatulence, which frequently compelled me to rise from my bed and walk the floor for hours. I tried all sorts of pills and medicines for any complaint, but none of them did me any good. Finally I grew so weak that I had to give up my employment, having lost twenty eight pounds in weight. I then went to Adelaide, and placed myself in the care of a first-class doctor, who said that my trouble was a bad form of indigestion; but though he treated me for a considerable time I gained no relief. It was at this crisis that a little book was left at the house which, fortunately examining, I found to be an almanac issued by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this little work I read of the case of a person whose symptoms were very similar to mine, and who claimed to have been thoroughly cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This fact determined me to try it, and I obtained a bottle without delay. A very few doses were sufficient to cause a great improvement in my condition, which encouraged me to persevere with it, the result being that in a few weeks I felt like a new man. I could eat heartily and enjoy my food, the flatulence disappeared, my sleep was sound and refreshing, and strength and cheerfulness returned to me. That was twelve months ago, and I have enjoyed the best of health ever since. I always keep a bottle of it by me, and take a dose from time to time believing that prevention is better than cure."

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust: the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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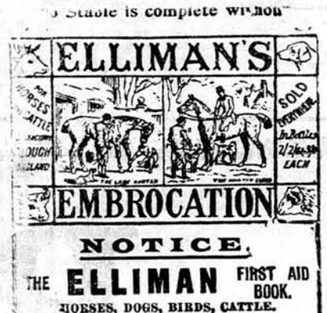

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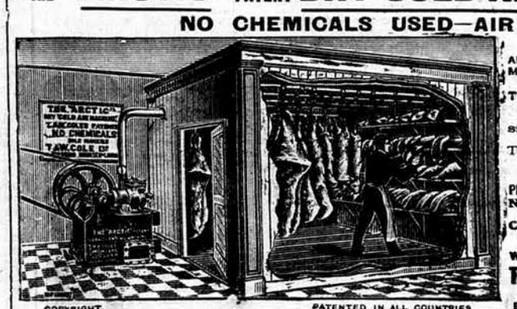

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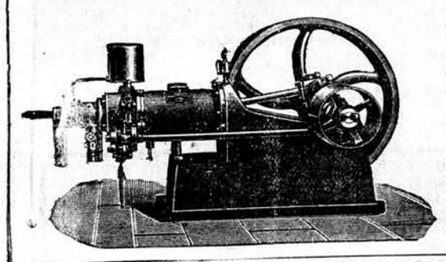

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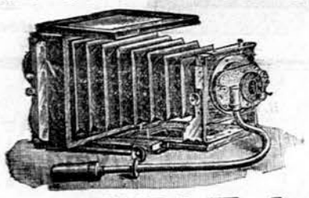

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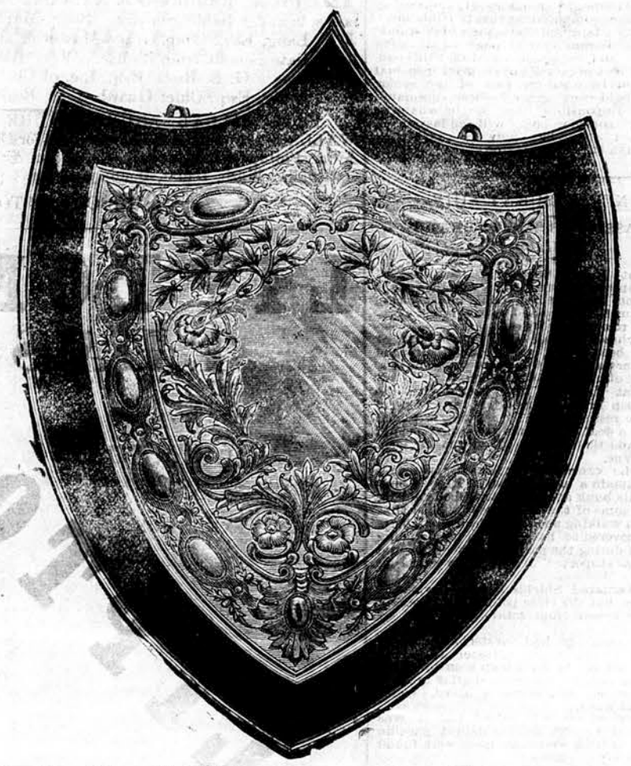

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.